DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 352 196 PS 021 010

TITLE	Illinois Kids Count: A Snap Shot of Our Future. County by County Profiles of Child Well-Being '92.
INSTITUTION	Voices for Illinois Children, Chicago.
SPONS AGENCY	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Greenwich, CT.; Center for the Study of Social Policy, Washington, DC.; Kraft General Foods Foundation, Glenview, IL.
PUB DATE	92
NOTE	157p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Voices for Illinois Children, 208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1580, Chicago, IL 60604 ($10).
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Adolescents; Age Differences; Birth Weight; Child Health; *Childhood Needs; *Children; *Child Welfare; Demography; Disadvantaged Youth; Early Childhood Education; Early Parenthood; Elementary Secondary Education; Expenditure per Student; Family Structure; Foster Care; Infant Mortality; Poverty; Profiles; Racial Differences; Regional Characteristics; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; *Well Being
IDENTIFIERS	*Counties; *Illinois; State Responsibility

ABSTRACT

This booklet presents statistics concerning the well-being of Illinois' 3.3 million children between 1980 and 1990. Statistics are compared county by county for each of the state's 102 counties, and statewide statistics are compared with those of the entire nation. A statewide analysis focuses on spending per pupil on education, the percentage of women receiving early prenatal care, the percentage of children living in poverty, and the number of children in foster care. The analysis highlights improvements and declines in these areas. Topics concerning demographics, education, health, economic opportunity, and special needs children are considered in detail in profiles of seven counties. Extensive tables present information about each of Illinois' counties. This information includes: (1) a breakdown of children in terms of age and race; (2) educational data, such as revenues per student and the number of children attending state-funded preschool; (3) health data, such as rates of infant mortality, low birth weight, and teenage pregnancy; (4) data on poverty and economic opportunity, such as the number of children receiving public assistance and living in poverty; and (5) data on special needs children, such as the instance of child neglect, substitute care placement, juvenile incarceration, and delinquency. The booklet encourages concerned citizens to become involved at the local level to help improve children's lives. (MDM)

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Illinois Kids Count: A Snap Shot of Our Future

County by County Profiles of Child Well-Being '92

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About Voices for Illinois Children

Voices for Illinois Children (VIC) champions the full development of every child in Illinois. Special emphasis is placed on those children who live in poverty or are vulnerable because of discrimination, ill health, or family stress.

VIC is a non-profit, non-partisan, citizen-based advocacy group addressing problems faced by Illinois children and their families. Through research, public education, and coalition building, VIC is generating support from civic, business and community leaders for cost-effective and practical proposals to improve the lives of Illinois children.

During the past five years, Voices for Illinois Children has worked with other organizations and been successful in persuading policy makers and legislators to make specific improvements for children.

Among VIC's victories are:

- an expansion of the state's medical coverage of uninsured pregnant women and their children
- a 600 percent increase in funding for state-funded preschool programs
- passage of legislation that set the stage for services for the 56,000 infants and toddlers whose development is delayed or at grave threat of delay
- passage of the Family Preservation Act which brings services to abused and neglected children more quickly and keeps families together when appropriate
- participation in the coalitions that constructed the Chicago School Reform legislation that moved appropriate responsibility for government to the local schools
- state adoption of a provision for one full year's medical and day care benefits to former welfare recipients entering the job market.

Illinois Kids Count: A Snapshot of Our Future was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and is administered by the Center for the Study of Social Policy. The printing of this report was made possible in part by a grant from Kraft General Foods.

The date for this report was compiled by Voices for Illinois Children. A portion of the data was supplied by the Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.

If you would like additional copies of *Illinois Kids Count: A Snapshot of Our Future*, please send a check for $10 to Voices for Illinois Children, 208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

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kids count

Illinois Kids Count:
A Snapshot of Our Future

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Foreword

Children are a hot news item these days. People run for public office on children's platforms. Newspapers run lengthy stories on American schools and their foreign counterparts. Business leaders worry about the skills of the next generation of workers, and there is growing apprehension about the violence that overshadows children's lives in our cities.

These concerns arise from strong evidence that the condition of many of our children has been getting worse over the last ten years. At the same time the ordinary strains of raising children increase as more parents enter the work force, work longer hours, and see their children facing a nation less confident of its economic future.

Kids Count documents some of the facts about children's lives in Illinois. We have gathered information about children from every county in the state. We have also analyzed some of the problems children face, and have developed an agenda for addressing those problems.

Children, however, need much more than politicians' rhetoric and public debate about the facts of their lives to make it to adulthood prepared for the work force, for raising their own children and for becoming active citizens. Most importantly, they need the attention of an adult or adults who, in the words of one child development expert, have an "irrational" attachment to them and their well-being. Secondly, their families need the resources to clothe, feed and house them, provide them with a good education and with health care.

It is primarily the family's obligation to provide children with the care and attention they need during childhood. It is the responsibility of the broader community to give families the opportunity to obtain the resources they need to provide for their children. It is tragic that a wealthy nation cannot assist families to provide decent housing, education and health care for their children.

Kids Count describes well-proven strategies to help families provide some of these basic resources for their children. If we care enough for the lives of all our children, we can change their futures for the better. We will, at the same time, improve our future.

Introduction

Illinois' 3.3 million children are shaped by communities we have made and will themselves shape tomorrow's society. Unfortunately for them, and for our future, the 1980s were not a good time for children in Illinois. Many children did make their way through school, healthy, safe, and well-educated. We should be thankful for their successes. However, far too many children in every part of the state were left out along the way. They might have lacked access to health care or preschool. Perhaps their elementary school did not prepare them for high school, or their high school for the competitive job market young people face. No matter how these children were left behind, they were undoubtedly forgotten and ignored in the 1980s.

Kids Count is an attempt to bring home the realities about children's lives. We can learn from statewide changes in the condition of children in the last ten years. In Illinois, some counties are doing well while some counties are falling behind. *Kids Count* concentrates on what is happening to children in every county in addition to painting a statewide picture. The information will allow communities to determine how well they are responding to the needs of their children.

There are many ways to gauge the condition of children. Voices for Illinois Children organizes its efforts for the rising generation under four broad topics: education, health, special needs children and economic opportunity. The report also includes the demographic changes in Illinois during the last decade. *Kids Count* reports a variety of facts about children under each heading.

The facts about children are, of course, not enough. We have learned a lot in the last several decades about how to put children back on track to a successful life. It is simply not true that nothing works. Prenatal care saves babies lives, reduces the number of babies with problems, and saves money. Preschool programs prepare young children who might otherwise be unready to take advantage of their elementary school education, to do well in 1st grade. Early intervention programs for young children with delays in speech, physical ability or thinking skills have a proven record of enhancing these childrens' development. Tax credits for working families with dependent children allow moderate income families to keep more of their hard-earned money to raise their children.

This report combines the facts about children with recommendations for proven strategies to improve their lives.

What Happened to Children in Illinois between 1980 and 1990

Education

* The percent of young people graduating from high school decreased slightly from 76.1 to 75.5 percent. 18 states have a better rate of high school graduation. [1]

* The Legislative Task Force on School Finance has calculated that the average cost of providing an adequate education K through 12 is $4,053 per pupil. In 1989-90 85 percent of counties spent less than that amount per pupil.

* Illinois ranks 41st out of 50 states in the percent increase in state revenue for a K through 12 education between 1970 and 1990. Neighboring states, including Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, rank in the top 10 in the nation on this measure of state effort for K through 12 education.

Families and Health

* The good news of the decade was that the overall infant mortality rate fell from 14.7 per 1,000 live births to 10.69 per 1,000. More pregnant women received prenatal care in their first trimester. However, the bad news is that Illinois ranks 46 out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for infant mortality and the infant mortality rate for African American children is twice that for white children.

* The number of babies who had low birth weight (under 5.5 pounds) increased by 7.37 percent. Low birth weight is associated with a higher risk of health and developmental problems.

* While the percent of children without health insurance has dropped from 16.6 percent to 14.3 percent, 350,000 children from birth to age 18 still lack health insurance. [2]

Families and the Economy

* While the median income for families with children stayed about the same from 1980 to 1990 in inflation adjusted dollars, the income of the bottom fifth of families declined 10 percent. Young families and families whose parents did not have a college education were the hardest hit.

* 27 of Illinois' 102 counties have more

than one out of five children living in poverty.

Special Needs Children

* Since 1985 the number of abused and neglected children living in foster care on any one day in Illinois increased 54%, from 13,600 to 21,000 in 1990.

* The number of African American infants entering foster care between 1987 and 1991 has almost tripled. [3]

* Only 14 percent of 0-3 year old children who need help because of serious developmental delays get the early intervention services they need. [4]

What Is Happening to Children in the 102 Counties

Each of Illinois' 102 counties has a different story to tell about its children. McLean County in central Illinois is the largest and covers 1,173 miles. Pulaski County in the southern tip is the smallest, extending over only 204 square miles. Cook County had 1.4 million children in 1990 while the county with the smallest number of children, Pope County, had slightly more than 1,200.

While overall Illinois figures report the effects of a decade of policies that have ignored and undermined the well-being of children, there are particular successes and problems in different parts of the state. No county, however, can be complacent about the condition of its children. We hope this close-up view of children will cause heightened concern about their future and vigorous local efforts to benefit children.

The experience of growing up in Illinois depends partly on where you live. One important aspect of children's lives is whether they live in rural, suburban or urban environments. Rural counties are those not classified as "metropolitan" by the federal government. Metropolitan is defined as a county that has 50,000 or more residents. By this definition there are 24 urban Illinois counties.

A key indicator of the state of children is the child poverty rate. During the 1980s the rate of children in poverty increased throughout the state in both rural and urban counties. In fact, the majority of counties with a high rate of child poverty are rural counties. Similarly, the counties with the highest percent of mothers who did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy are in eastern Illinois. The highest rates of children in the foster care system are in metropolitan counties throughout the state.

A Snapshot of County Differences

Students living in the state's northeastern counties are most likely to attend an adequately funded school. Effingham and its surrounding eastern counties have the lowest level of educational funding in the state.

During the last decade the number of births where the mother received prenatal care in the first trimester of her pregnancy increased in 65 counties. In 37 counties the percent of women receiving first trimester care decreased.

In 80 counties the number of births to teens decreased between 1980 and 1990. These counties included Cook County and all the collar counties. In 13 counties, the number of births to teens increased. The number of all births to single teens increased, however, in 91 counties.

In 25 counties more than 50 children out of every 10,000 are living in foster homes. In 49 counties, on the other hand, fewer than 20 children per 10,000 are living in foster care.

There are 27 counties in Illinois where more than 20 percent of all children under 18 live in families whose cash income is below the poverty line. Of those counties only Cook is located in the northeastern section of the state.

Illinois residents have different ways of dividing up the state, but this map represents the *Kids Count* divisions.

A National Look at Illinois

Everyone in Illinois takes great pride in our sports teams. Now, it is time to take pride in children and make them world champions. How a state treats its children is reflective of its priorities and its future. According to the *National Kids Count*, Illinois ranks in the lower third of all states, including the District of Columbia. Overall, Illinois ranks 35th out of 51. This national composite ranking tells a statewide story about Illinois children.

MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN: In 1980, the family median income was $36,619. A decade later the income level rose by only $111 to $36,730. The greatest disparity arises in comparing the median income of families with children in the top and bottom fifth. The top fifth saw an increase in income from $69,702 to $81,268 during the 1980s, whereas the bottom fifth's income decreased from $8,081 to $7,296.

INFANT MORTALITY: Though there was a decrease in the infant mortality rate during the 1980s, Illinois' national ranking is 46. Illinois must continue its efforts to reduce infant mortality.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES: Illinois national ranking on low birth weight babies is 30. Low birth weight contributes to increasing a baby's risk of death and developmental delays.

BIRTHS TO SINGLE TEENS: The total number of births to teenagers did decrease during the decade. However, during the 1980s, more teenage births were to young unwed mothers. Illinois ranks 42nd in this indicator.

CHILDREN IN POVERTY: The Illinois child poverty rate increased in the 1980s. More than one out of every five children in Illinois is poor. Illinois' national ranking on children in poverty is 37th.

CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT HOMES: The number of children living in single parent homes increased during the 1980s. Illinois' national ranking is 41. Single female headed families remained constant, whereas single male headed families increased during the 1980s.

National Composite Rank of Neighboring States on Children's Well-Being

Ranking includes all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Children and Families in Illinois Are Changing

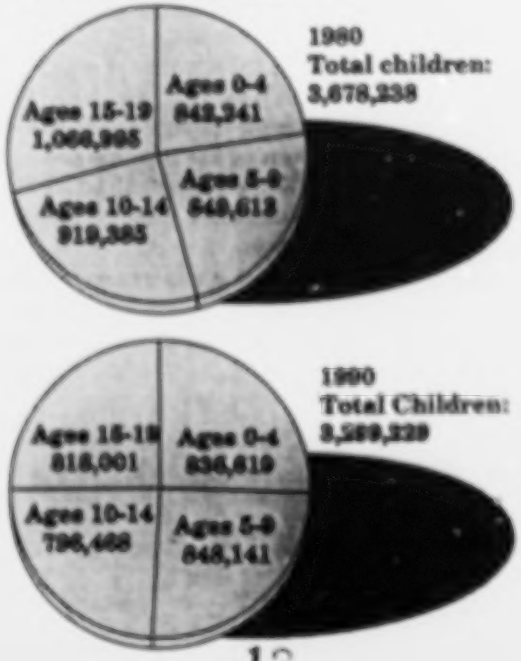
Children's Demographics from 1980-1990

The total number of children in Illinois decreased from 3,678,238 in 1980 to 3,299,229 in 1990, an 11 percent drop.

The Illinois Story

- The number of children between birth and 4 years old showed little change over the last decade, rising from 842,241 in 1980 to 848,141 in 1990.
- The number of children between 5 and 9 years old also stayed relatively constant, declining from 849,613 in 1980 to 836,619 in 1990.
- The number of children between 10-14 fell by 13 percent over the last decade, from 919,385 in 1980 to 796,468 in 1990.
- The number of children between 15-19 dropped substantially between 1980 and 1990. In 1980, 1,066,995 children were between 15-19. In 1990, this number fell 23 percent, to 818,001.

Age Breakdown of Illinois Children: 1980 and 1990



The County Picture

- Only 12 counties reported an increase in the number of children from birth to 4.
- 41 counties reported an increase in the number of children aged 5 to 9.
- Only seven counties showed an increase in 10- to 14-year-olds. No counties showed a growth in the number of 15- to 19-year-olds.

There were some differences among counties in the changes in the number of children in different age groups among different racial and ethnic groups.

- The change in the number of white children closely resembled the statewide trend of the 5-9 age group. Forty-one counties reported an increase in white children ages 5-9. Sixteen counties showed an increase in the 0-4 age group, and only three counties represented a growth in 10- to 14-year-olds. As in the statewide trends, there were no increases reported for the 15- to 19-year-old group.
- There was an increase in Hispanic children in 52 counties in the birth to 4-year-old age group. Increases were reported for Hispanic children ages 5-19 in more than half of Illinois counties.
- African American children reported growth in all age groups in about half of all Illinois counties. However the statewide total number of African-American children declined from 1980 to 1990.
- In the category of other children, which includes Asian and Native American children, there were increases for all age groups in many counties. For ages 0-4, 50 counties showed an increase. For ages 5-9, 41 counties showed an increase and for ages 10-14, 73 counties showed an increase. Sixty-nine counties reported an increase in children this group of children for 15- to 19-year-olds.

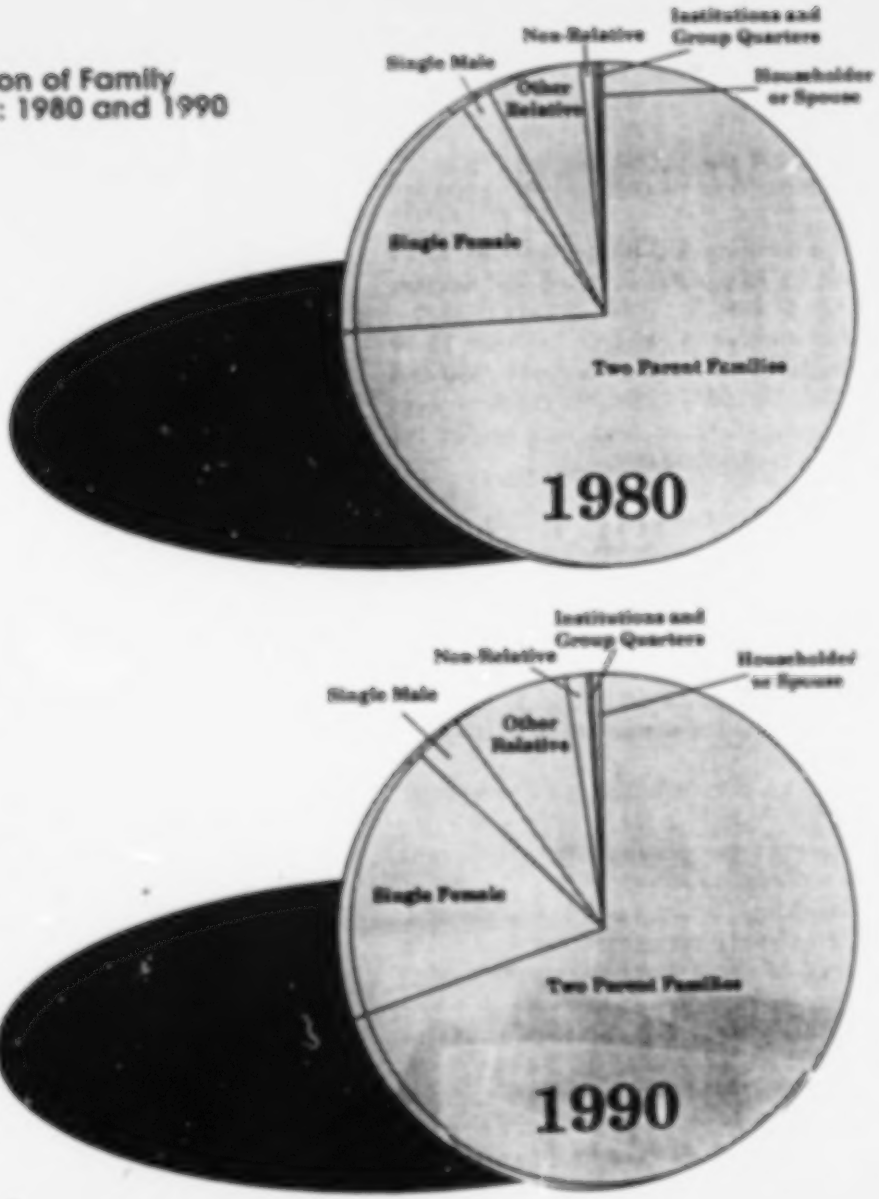
Family Demographics

The Illinois Story

Between 1980 and 1990, the total number of children living in families in Illinois decreased by 330,081, an 11 percent reduction. There was a decrease in the number of children in families that were headed by two parents. There was an increase in the number of children living in families headed by men and by non-parent relatives.

- There was a 14 percent decrease in the number of children living in two-parent families between 1980 and 1990. In 1980, 80 percent of all children living in families were living in two-parent households, but 10 years later this figure dropped to 77 percent.
- The number of children in single female-headed families showed a decrease of 4

Comparison of Family Structures: 1980 and 1990



percent in the decade. In 1980 and 1990 this group of children were 18 and 19 percent, respectively, of all children living in families.

- Children in single male-headed families, though only about 3 percent of children in all family types, showed a 41 percent increase in the last decade.
- The number of children in families headed by relatives other than biological, adoptive or step parents increased by 14 percent between 1980 and 1990. The number of children in these families increased from 7 to 9 percent of children in all family types.

The County Picture

Illinois counties primarily follow the state trends for family composition.

- In only five counties, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Monroe, did the number of children living in two-parent families increase. The remaining 100 counties showed declines in the number of children in two-parent families.
- 16 counties showed an increase in the number of children in families headed by relatives other than biological parents. Ten of these 16 counties are in the northeast corner of Illinois.
- 99 counties reported an increase in the number of children living in single male-headed families.

Section 1—Education

Counties With Inadequate Countywide Per Pupil Spending

The Legislative Task Force on School Finance has determined it costs approximately $4,053 to provide an adequate kindergarten-through-12th-grade education. In Illinois, a majority of the funding for education, 54.5 percent, is generated through local property taxes.

Students without an adequate education...

- attend overcrowded classes.
- lack basic computer and science equipment.
- are not provided with nurses and guidance counselors.
- cannot compete in a competitive job market.

The five southernmost counties meeting the task force's recommendation receive a large percent of their funding from the federal government, because of the large number of low-income children in these counties.

County averages for per-pupil revenue, computed for this map, mask the wide disparity in educational funding available within counties. In Cook County, which exceeds the recommended per-pupil expenditures, the per pupil revenue in some districts is more than $10,000 while other districts have less than $3,000 to spend.

■ Counties with per-pupil spending of less than $4,053

Quality education is the key to the state's economic future. By some measures, educational quality in Illinois has improved slightly during the last several years. State test scores show Illinois elementary school students have made modest progress since 1988 in math and language arts, while reading scores have remained stable. Scores on the American College Testing Assessment Program (ACT) for Illinois' minority high school students also have improved since the mid-1980s but a gap continues to exist between minority and non-minority student ACT scores. [5]

These modest gains have not kept pace with the growing demands of the work place for more highly skilled employees. A weak educational system, one lacking the resources to keep students engaged in their education and to provide them with essential skills, will contribute to high unemployment, a growing poverty rate and a stagnant state economy. A key ingredient of effective education is the provision of an adequate level of resources for schools. The funds available for schools make the difference between a well stocked classroom with a low student-teacher ratio and an overcrowded classroom lacking science equipment and up-to-date maps.

Two important educational statistics reveal problems with the amount and the disparity in educational resources in Illinois. Per pupil spending on elementary and secondary education varies widely from county to county and among school districts within counties. Publicly subsidized preschool education, the key to preparing disadvantaged students for first grade, is available to less than half of the state's eligible 3-5 year olds.

Spending on Education

The Illinois Story

The increase in state spending on elementary and secondary education in Illinois between 1970 and 1990 (adjusted for per capita income), was lower than in 40 other states. Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa were in the top 10 states on this measure of spending. [6]

A school district's per pupil revenue—that is, the revenue generated by local property taxes and state and federal aid divided by the average daily attendance of students living in the district during the regular school year—provides the best indication of the financial resources available to educate students in each school district. According to an independent task force established by the Illinois General Assembly, the average cost of an adequate education is $4,053 per pupil. (This figure averages out the slightly lower costs of educating grade school students and the slightly higher costs of educating high school students.)

* In 1990-91, more than 85 percent of Illinois' 102 counties spent less than the $4,053 per pupil recommended by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance.

The County Picture

In Illinois, a majority of funding for education, 54.5 percent, is generated from local revenue. On the whole, schools with the greatest per pupil revenue are located in districts with extensive local resources in the form of high assessed property valuation. Schools in the southern tip of Illinois and in parts of metropolitan Chicago are the exception. These schools exceed the statewide average because they receive substantial federal funds for educating a high number of economically-disadvantaged pupils.

The disparity in the funds spent to educate Illinois students is clearly marked along geographical boundaries. Counties with higher per pupil revenues are concentrated in the northeastern portion of the state. An overwhelming majority of western counties generate revenues below the state average while counties in southeastern Illinois (with the exception of counties in Illinois' southern tip) have among the lowest per pupil revenues in the state.

While the county per pupil revenues for 1990-91 reveal significant disparities, the county averages mask wider disparities. The 1990-91 per pupil operating revenue for each county ranged from a high of $5,280 for Cook to a low of $3,242 for Effingham. However, within Cook County, revenues for individual school districts ranged from a high of $10,000 to a low of $3,000 per student. The amount of revenue available to counties for education is largely determined by the value of local residential and commercial property. School districts in areas with a thriving shopping mall or nuclear power plant have more money available to educate each student than neighboring districts without these resources.

* Two of the southernmost counties, Alexander and Pulaski, which exceeded the state's average, receive substantial federal funds to educate the counties' high number of economically-disadvantaged students.

* Per pupil revenues in a majority of counties in the eastern and western parts of the state fell well below the state's average. This trend was especially noticeable in eastern Illinois where some counties' average revenues were more than $1,000 short of the state average.

* Of the 15 counties that had more than the Legislative Task Force's recommended $4,053 to spend on education during the 1990-91 school year, nine were located in

northern and central Illinois. Again, the southern counties that exceeded the task force's recommendation received additional funds from the federal government.

* County averages conceal vast disparities in revenue among districts, even those within high revenue counties. In LaSalle County, the Seneca Elementary School District generated $6,676 per student but the Waltham School District generated only $2,831.[7]

Children Enrolled in Illinois' State-Funded Preschool Program

Some children enter kindergarten or first grade already noticeably behind their peers. As a result they experience difficulty in school right from the start. Some of these children will not catch up. But there is a proven answer to this problem: effective preschool education. Children enrolled in preschool display important gains in formal skills in first grade compared to children who did not enter preschool.

The Illinois Story

There are two publicly funded preschool programs in Illinois, the federally funded Head Start program, and the state funded Children at Risk of Academic Failure program. While the populations both programs serve overlap, the eligibility criteria for the programs are different. Head Start has an income eligibility criterion, while the Children at Risk program requires each school district to identify children at risk of academic failure.

* There are about 127,000 3-to-5-year-olds in Illinois who are eligible for publicly funded preschool. In the 1990-91 school year, 24,356 students were served by the Children at Risk program and 27,184 by Head Start. In the 1991-92 school year an estimated 51,540 students were served by the two programs. This left 58 percent of eligible children unserved due to lack of funding.

The County Picture

* Of the 27 counties that had child poverty rates of more than 20 percent in 1990, only nine counties had more than 100 children enrolled in Children at Risk. All three- and four-year-old children living in poverty are considered eligible for state subsidized preschool.

An Agenda for Improvement

* The inadequacies of Illinois' educational system are compounded by huge geographical disparities in the level of resources available to students. Passage of the proposed constitutional amendment on education opens the door for adequate education funding. The amendment is worded to create a duty for the state to provide the majority of funding for a thorough and efficient system of education.

* Providing preschool for all eligible children is the joint responsibility of the federal government through Head Start and the state government through Children at Risk. To meet its responsibility, the state legislature should increase its appropriation to the Children at Risk program by at least 20 percent for each of the next five years.

What Money Buys

The El Paso High School school board in central Woodford County knows the importance of training their students to compete in an increasingly tough job market. The school board agreed that a knowledge of computers is an essential part of a high school student's basic eduction. Unfortunately, the school did not have enough money to provide computers.

The El Paso High School spends $3,400 to educate each high school student, nearly $1,000 less than the amount a state task force recommends is needed to provide high school students with an adequate education. A majority of the funding for the El Paso High School, and each school across the state, is generated through local property taxes. Schools in districts without substantial local resources often do not have the money available to provide a basic education. The reliance on the local property tax base to finance the bulk of eduction accounts for the vast disparities in funding among schools.

"I think there is becoming a greater and greater discrepancy between the poorer and the richer districts in the kind of education they provide," according to Randy Vincent, El Paso High School Principal.

Although Vincent's school did not have the money needed to provide a computer network, the school board went ahead and approved the $45,000 project. "The school board is progressive enough that they felt if we didn't install this lab, our kids are going to fall behind. They are not going to be able to compete" Vincent said, adding "we'll figure out how to fund it later."

Section 2—Health

Percent of Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care

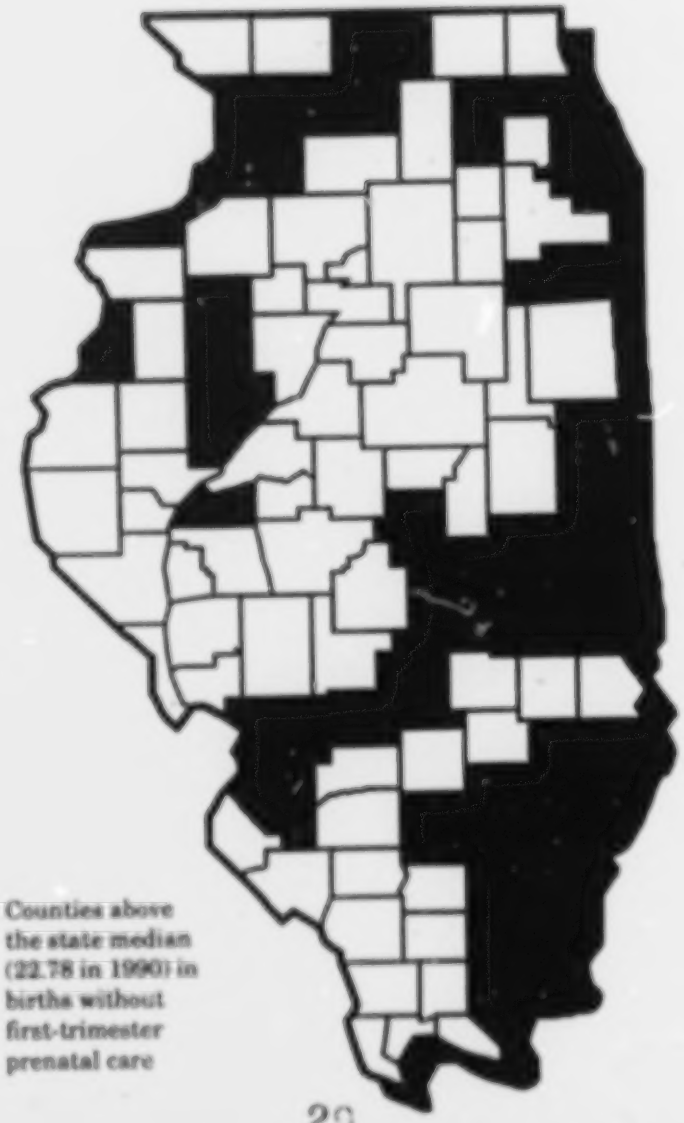
Prenatal care, especially in the first three months of pregnancy, has been shown to reduce low birth weight in babies, which is the single greatest risk factor associated with infant mortality. Early prenatal care, which includes nutritional information and regular medical check-ups, gives a pregnant woman access to medical care and social services needed during her pregnancy and after the birth of her child.

Barriers to prenatal care include...

- lack of transportation to the medical clinic.
- growing reluctance by doctors to accept uninsured and Medicaid patients.
- limited knowledge of the importance and availability of prenatal care.
- shrinking numbers of doctors willing to deliver babies.

In rural counties, especially in the southern and eastern parts of the state, pregnant women are unable to find doctors willing to provide prenatal care and deliver babies because of the high cost of malpractice insurance. Malpractice rates are much lower in neighboring Indiana and many doctors have left to practice there. Many southern doctors also leave for Missouri because Missouri has a lower number of Medicaid recipients near the Illinois border.

In urban counties, such as Cook, there is a limited number of medical clinics available to serve low-income pregnant women.



■ Counties above the state median (22.78 in 1990) in births without first-trimester prenatal care

Children without health care or children who have poor health are vulnerable for several reasons. Untreated conditions can grow worse, threatening a child with a lifetime of health problems. In addition, ill health can reduce children's ability to take advantage of their schooling. The health of Illinois children has a direct impact on the state's costs and its future, since unhealthy children require special attention and costly services. Prevention is the key to healthy children. It is also cost effective for state government. Money spent on prenatal care, for example, repays the initial investment three or four times by reducing the need for such expensive medical interventions as neo-natal intensive care.

The Illinois Story

The children's health news in Illinois is a mixture of some successes and some failures. While there has been an important reduction in infant mortality rates, the rate of babies born with low birth weight, a condition associated with health and developmental problems, increased slightly.

* The 1980s saw a 27 percent decrease in the infant mortality rate in Illinois. In 1990 the rate of infant deaths in the first year of life was 10.69 per 1,000 live births compared to 14.67 in 1980.

* In the same 10 years, there was a 5 percent increase in the rate of low birth weight babies, from 72.3 per 1,000 to 75.65.

* Timely prenatal care is an important factor for the health of the mother and the new baby. The percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancies increased from 75.4 percent in 1980 to 77.88 percent in 1990.

* Between 1980 and 1990 the rate of births to all teen mothers decreased by 17 percent, from 156.8 to 130.67 per 1,000 live births in 1990.

* While the total number of teen births decreased, the rate of births to single teenage mothers increased 39 percent, from 582.43 per 1,000 to 809.22 per 1,000 live births in 1990.

The County Picture

Births to Teens

* The number of births to teens decreased in 80 counties in Illinois between 1980 and 1990, including Cook and the collar counties.

* The number of births to teens who were single increased, however, in 91 counties in the 1980s. Eleven counties registered a decrease in the number of single teen births.

Infant Mortality:

* The infant mortality rate varies considerably in Illinois. In 1990 St. Clair County had the highest infant mortality rate, at 13.63 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, while McHenry County's rate was 6.5. In Cook County the infant mortality rate dropped from 17.39 to 13.29 per 1,000 live births during the 1980s. Infant mortality rates for African American infants are twice the average rate.

* Eighteen counties reported no incidence of infant mortality.

Births without First Trimester Prenatal Care:

* Between 1980 and 1990, the percent of women who received prenatal care in the first trimester improved in 65 counties. In 37 counties there was a decline in the percent of women receiving such care.

* In 1990 there were 11 counties where more than 30 percent of pregnant mothers did not receive first trimester prenatal care, compared to 13 such counties in 1980.

* In the central and eastern counties of the state, including Clark, Edgar, Coles, Macon and Moultrie, there appears to be an unusually high percentage of mothers, 35 percent to 43 percent, not receiving prenatal care during the first trimester.

* Of the 31 counties south of Interstate 70 in southern Illinois, only half have hospitals. Half of those hospitals don't provide obstetric care. [9]

Low Birth Weight:

* In 24 Illinois counties the rate of low birth weight babies decreased, while in 54 counties the rate increased.

* Low birth weight is associated with increased health risks. Low birth weight babies are 40 times more likely to have health difficulties than other babies. [9]

An Agenda for Improvement

It is intolerable that 360,000 Illinois children are not covered by health insurance. While the partnership of the federal government is necessary to solve the nation's health care scandal, Illinois can make some improvements in health care coverage.

* Illinois should provide prenatal care and other basic health services to a greater number of low-income pregnant women and children who are not covered by private health insurance.

* The Women, Infants and Children Special Supplemental Food Program (WIC) is a federally funded food supplement program that provides pregnant women, infants and children with the foods they need to receive proper nutrition. Proper nutrition during

pregnancy and early childhood is critical to a child's health and development. Currently half of all eligible mothers and children in Illinois receive WIC benefits. The state should supplement federal WIC funds to increase the percent of eligible women and children receiving WIC.

A Healthy Start

Debbie could have easily been one of the approximately 3,950 women in Illinois who did not receive prenatal care during pregnancy. The Bloomington resident and her husband no longer held their part-time jobs when Debbie became pregnant last year. The McLean County Health Department, which runs a prenatal care program for low-income women like Debbie, was located on the outskirts of Normal, far from Debbie's home. The only way for Debbie to reach the clinic was on her bicycle.*

A lack of transportation to doctor's appointments is one of the biggest barriers keeping women in McLean County and across the state from receiving prenatal care. But Debbie was lucky enough to hear of the Maternal-Child Health Transport Project run by Bloomington's John M. Scott Health Resource Center.

Since 1989, the Scott Health Resource Center has taken pregnant women and sick children to and from health care appointments free of charge in a donated car driven by volunteers. Any pregnant woman or parent of a sick child who does not have access to transportation to keep a medical appointment can call the Scott center to schedule a ride between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Children can travel with their pregnant mothers to appointments, and sick children are given rides with one, or in some cases, two parents. Patients seeking rides are not asked to fill out any forms, and the system is based on trust. The goal of the program is to make it easier for low-income women and children to reach the care they might not otherwise receive.

In Debbie's case, the volunteer drivers delivered her on a regular basis to all her prenatal care and Women, Infants and Children (WIC) food supplement program visits. A driver even took her to the hospital where she delivered a healthy baby boy less than 10 hours later.

The Scott Health Resource Center, providing access to health services and medical supplies to low-income McLean County residents, has had an overwhelming response to the free transportation program, and the need for the service is growing. In June of 1992, drivers made 41 trips, delivering 96 adults and children to health care appointments.

** The woman's name has been changed.*

Section 3—Economic Opportunity

Percent of Children Living in Poverty

The Census Bureau defines poverty by the family size and then adjusts for inflation. In 1989, a family of three was defined as living in poverty if its total income was less than $9,885. The 1990 Census Bureau reported that 495,000 Illinois children were poor.

A child living in poverty...

- is more likely to have poor health due to a lack of immunizations and improper nutrition.
- lives in inadequate housing that is often detrimental to the health and well being of any child.
- lives under a great deal of strain due to the financial constraints on the family.
- knows that he or she is different from other children which can affect self-esteem and socialization.

Rural children as well as urban children are living in poverty.

Living in poverty has a grave impact on a child's ability to learn and take advantage of educational opportunities.

■ Counties with child poverty rates above 20 percent

Between 1979 and 1989 the percent of American children living in families whose cash income was below the poverty line increased from 16 percent to 17.9 percent. This increase in poverty occurred at the same time that parents were working longer hours and young mothers were having fewer children. These U.S. census figures probably undercount the number of poor children in Illinois. An averaging of the yearly Current Population Survey puts the child poverty rate in Illinois at 21 percent.

Childhood poverty grew in the 1980s for three major reasons:

* Parents' earnings fell compared to inflation, particularly for young workers and for workers without college degrees.

* Government income support programs affecting children suffered from federal and state cuts.

* The proportion of children who lived with single mothers increased. Such families suffer from the absence of a second paycheck, the lack of adequate enforcement of child support payments, and women's historically lower wages.

Children who grow up in poverty-level households are less likely to get adequate food and health care than other children and are less likely to stay in school.

The Illinois Story

According to figures taken from the 1990 Bureau of the Census Current Population Survey, Illinois has a higher percentage of children in poverty than 36 other states although Illinois enjoys the twelfth highest per capita income in the country.

* Poverty in Illinois affects all kinds of children. According to 1990 census data, of the 495,505 children in Illinois under age 18 who are living in poverty, 41 percent are white, 47 percent are African American and 16 percent are Hispanic. (The total count is more than 100 percent because Hispanic children may be double counted as African American or white.)

* The number of poor children who are white is nearly equal to the number of African American poor children. However, poverty continues to hit African American children disproportionately hard.

* More than 43 percent of all African American children living in Illinois are poor. [10]

The County Picture

The increase in child poverty between 1980 and 1990 occurred in most counties.

* The poverty rate increased in 88 counties in the 1980s and decreased in only 14.

* In 34 counties the child poverty rate increased by more than 50 percent.

* In Lawrence, Perry, and Stark counties, the child poverty rate increased by more than 100 percent.

* 19 counties in southern Illinois have a child poverty rate that exceeds 20 percent. Alexander, Pulaski, Hardin, Pope, and Franklin Counties have poverty rates exceeding 30 percent of children; Alexander's rate is 45.6 percent.

* 5 midwestern counties, Peoria, Fulton, Mason, Schuyler, and Pike and two eastern counties, Vermilion and Edgar, have child poverty rates greater than 20 percent.

* The children's poverty rate in Cook County is 22 percent, with the Chicago rate at 34 percent.

An Agenda for Improvement

The employment rate and the level of wages are obviously key determinants of family income. So is the level of educational attainment. There are, in addition, some policy measures the state can take to ease the condition of poor families.

Tax policy directly impacts family income and there are actions that can be taken in Illinois to redress inequities in the federal and state tax codes.

* Illinois' combination of state and local taxes places a heavier tax burden on families in the lowest 20 percent income group than such taxes in 48 other states. These Illinois families pay almost 17 percent of their incomes in the combination of state and local taxes. Moderate income families also are unfairly taxed partly because the Illinois constitution forbids a graduated income tax and partly because the property tax burden is unfairly distributed around the state. [11]

This situation would be improved by the introduction of a state earned income tax credit modelled after the federal credit for working families with dependent children, and by the introduction of a constitutionally permissible graduated personal exemption to relieve the tax burden on low and middle income families.

* State and local governments, private corporations, and the not-for-profit sector should cooperate to maximize the number of families who apply for the federal Earned Income Credit for working families with dependent children. The maximum credits associated with this program were worth $2,000 to a family for the 1991 tax year.

Programs that support the transition from welfare to work strengthen the capacity of low-income families.

* The state should improve the training

and work support programs for families on welfare.

- Illinois should pursue federal and state changes to allow former welfare recipients in low-income jobs to keep a pro-rated portion of their welfare grants for a transition period. Such a change would serve as a work incentive and boost the incomes of families with minimal assets.

Changing Courses

Joyce Bailey, then a 28-year-old mother of two children, had walked into Project Match on Chicago's Near North Side seeking a job. Nearly seven years later, Joyce has completed the GED high school equivalency exam, earned an associate's degree from a two-year college and been promoted to supervisor at a job she began more than five years ago as a trainee. Joyce is currently studying for a bachelor's degree at Northeastern Illinois University.

The road to self-sufficiency has not been easy for Joyce and her children. The resident of the Chicago Housing Authority's Cabrini-Green Development had been living on public assistance for approximately 8 years when she decided to enroll in Project Match. Joyce had to struggle to make ends meet when her family's public assistance benefits were reduced and her Medicaid cut after she took a low-paying, part-time job with a local health clinic. She needed encouragement to take the GED, which she had failed once and was afraid she would fail again.

Joyce was able to overcome those barriers and she attributes her success to Project Match which gave her the long-term support she and her family needed to make full transition to economic self-sufficiency. "I would have left [her job] a long time ago if it wasn't for them," said Joyce, who is currently a case manager coordinator for the infant mortality program at the Winfield Moody Health Center. Project Match, Joyce said, "makes you feel like you can do it."

Project Match, established in 1985 in connection with Northwestern University, is a research and service welfare-to-work program located on Chicago's Near North Side. The program, which recently became affiliated with the Erickson Institution in addition to Northwestern University, helps adult members of the most disadvantaged and isolated families enroll in and complete education programs, find and keep jobs and eventually advance to more stable employment.

Project Match continues to aid Joyce as she works on her bachelor's degree and the program recently arranged a tutor to help Joyce with her writing skills. The program has also had an important impact on the future of Joyce's two children. Joyce's pursuit of education has been passed on to her children who are both enrolled in well-respected Chicago magnet schools. With Project Match's help, Joyce said, "I changed the direction in my family."

Section 4—Special Needs Children

Children who are abused or neglected by their parents may be removed from their home and placed in foster care. Foster children suffer the combined stresses of the original neglect or abuse, the removal from their home, the placement in a foster home and the absence of guarantees about their future.

A child in foster care...

- has already suffered extensive abuse and neglect.
- may have lived in three different placements within the first 30 days of foster care.
- may change schools when placed with different foster families, causing the child to fall behind educationally.
- is likely to stay in care for more than 3 years.

The highest foster care rates occur primarily in urban areas due to high concentrations of poverty and other conditions which make it extremely difficult for families to raise their children.

The fastest growing age group entering foster care is that of children under one year old.

■ Counties above the state median (47.28 per 10,000) in rates of foster care placement

Foster Children

Among the most vulnerable children in Illinois are children who are neglected or abused. In 1990, DCFS determined that there were 38,530 indicated cases of abuse or neglect. At the end of the same year, the number of children in foster care was 21,000. These were children who had been removed from their homes because of parental neglect or abuse.

Foster children suffer the combined stress of the original neglect or abuse, the removal from home, the placement in somebody else's home, and the absence of guarantees about their future. Some foster children return home, some establish a stable residence with foster parents, and some are adopted. But some, unfortunately, move from foster parent to foster parent, suffering all the upheavals those moves entail. Frequent changes in foster homes also place a child's education in jeopardy.

These children are the responsibility of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and the public must be responsible for ensuring that they receive adequate care and support during their childhood.

The Illinois Story

* The placement rate in foster care in Illinois is 60 children per 10,000.

* The number of children in a foster placement in Illinois has increased 54 percent from 1985 to 1990.

* The number of white children entering substitute care has decreased slightly since 1986; the number of African American children has more than doubled; and the number of Hispanic children has remained about the same. [12]

* In 1988, 47 percent of all children entering foster care were under 5 years old. [13]

The increase in the number of children in placement reflects both the number of children entering care, and the speed at which they exit care. More children are entering care and they are, on average, spending more time in care. Eighty percent of the children coming into care in 1980 returned home or left the care of DCFS within 36 months. Only 65 percent of those entering care in 1989 left within that time period. [14]

The County Picture

While almost half the counties with enough children in placement to calculate a rate have fewer than 30 children per 10,000 in placement, 26 percent of those counties have a rate of 50 children per 10,000 and 13 percent have more than 70 children per 10,000 in placement.

* Peoria and Alexander Counties have a higher rate of children in foster care than Cook County. Macon County (Decatur), Sangamon County (Springfield) Adams County (Quincy), and Champaign County (Champaign/Urbana) also have high placement rates.

* Within Cook County, a very high proportion of foster care placements come from a few southern suburbs (Harvey and Chicago Heights) and city neighborhoods (Austin, Grand Boulevard, and the Near West Side). [15]

* Of the 57 counties with significant numbers of foster care placements, 10 counties saw the number of placements increase by 50 or more percent while 13 counties saw an increase between 40 and 50 percent between 1985 and 1990.

An Agenda for Improvement

Social and family conditions are the backdrop for individual incidents of abuse and neglect. Many foster children come from neighborhoods with inadequate health and educational services and minimal job opportunities for their parents. The increase in the number of low-income families and drug use are bound to have an impact on the way children are raised.

There are specific actions the state can take to help abused and neglected children. These include:

* Support natural families through such mechanisms as the Family Preservation mandate, which requires DCFS to maintain children in their own homes when appropriate and to return them home when their parents are able to resume their full responsibilities. Provide preventive health and educational services and opportunities for parent skill development and support, and substance abuse prevention and treatment programs.

* Improve mechanisms for the recruitment, training and support of foster parents.

* Ensure that foster children have decent health care, education and the support of a nurturing family.

* Improve the training, supervision and support given to caseworkers in DCFS.

Early Intervention

As many as 10 percent of children in the United States face physical or mental developmental delays during their first three years of life. There are various causes of developmental delay, including cerebral palsy, injuries, lead poisoning, Down Syndrome, and pre-birth exposure to cocaine, alcohol, nicotine, and other toxic substances.

Most of these children can benefit from early intervention: an individualized combination of therapies and services for the child and the family designed to maximize independence and inclusion in community life.

The Illinois Story

In 1991 Illinois enacted P.A. 87-680, the Early Intervention Services System Act. The law provides a blueprint for a locally developed and operated system of early intervention services.

- There are about 56,000 infants and toddlers in Illinois who need early intervention services. Only 8,000 of them are helped today.
- Illinois is currently spending only $500,000 of the estimated $15, million needed to begin operating the system.

The County Picture

When P.A. 87-680 is fully implemented, every Illinois county will be included within one of 40-50 local community (service) areas. Each area will be served by a core early intervention provider, a local interagency council and a local coordinating/advocacy provider. There is currently no data on the precise number of children requiring early intervention services in each county.

An Agenda for Improvement

- The state should provide adequate funding to phase in the full implementation of the Early Intervention Act over five years.

Keeping a Family Together

John lives in the Chicago suburb of Oak Park with his wife and two children, ages nine and 12. John had recently lost his job and was having no luck at finding another job. In the past, he never had to interview or prepare a resume, but in today's job market these are prerequisites. John's wife is manic depressive and was unable to continue her psychotherapy after John lost his health benefits. John's 12-year-old daughter, who was always an excellent student, began to fall behind in her work and her grades reflected the pressures her home life was having on her ability to perform well in school. John feared that they will lose the apartment because he could not keep up with the rent and John's wife has shifted into depression, causing great strain on the family. A counselor at the daughter's school noticed the change in her work and spoke with her. Upon learning about the family's plight, he made a referral to Unified Services Plan (USP), a community based abuse/neglect prevention program in the Oak Park/River Forest communities.*

USP is a part of Hephzibah Children's Association, an agency in the west suburb that responds to children's needs in many ways. USP caseworkers act as the link between a family in need of help and the various social services in the community that can provide help. In addition, USP caseworkers respond to critical needs with which families are struggling. This level of care, commitment and support can catch a family before it falls through societal safety nets. In alleviating the strains and stresses on families in crisis, abuse and neglect can be prevented.

For John's family being referred to USP meant John received help in preparing a resume, practicing for interviews and looking through the job ads. For John's wife, USP linked her to a free mental health clinic in the community which treated her for manic depression. John's daughter received tutoring assistance to boost her fallen grades. John's nine-year-old son was enrolled in YMCA programs to offer some fun and release from the pressures at home. USP was also able to find grant money to help pay for the monthly rent until John found a job.

With USP's help, John found a job within two months and his family survived this crisis.

The facts in this story have been changed slightly to protect the family's identity.

A Closer Look at What's Happening Across the State

Illinois Kids Count outlines general state and countywide trends in the condition of children by examining data in five general topics. These topics include demographics, education, health, special needs children and economic opportunity. Without examining all of the indicators within one county, it is difficult to know the story these indicators tell about a county's children. These stories are inextricably linked to the economic changes occurring within Illinois' counties over the last decade. Described below are the economic situations and key indicators for seven counties. These counties reflect a cross section of communities throughout the state.

Adams County

Adams County, located on the Missouri border, is anchored by Quincy, the social and economic center for western Illinois. Quincy, which currently has 40,000 people, is the largest Illinois city within 100 miles of that region. The employment shift in Quincy over the last decade mirrors the nation. Since 1980, manufacturing has declined from 35 percent of the employment base to 22 percent while employment in the service industry has increased from 8 to 22 percent. The biggest employers are agricultural related businesses followed by the electronics industry. The current regional unemployment rate for the six-county Missouri and Illinois area is 6.5 percent.

Demographics

- The number of children living in Adams County fell by 16 percent between 1980 and 1990.
- Two parent families declined by 18 percent in the last decade while single male headed families grew by 31 percent and single female headed families grew by 10 percent.

Education

- Like nearly all of the western Illinois counties, Adams County falls below the average per pupil revenue for education. The average revenue per student for education in Adams County was $3,529, about $500 less than the amount needed to provide an adequate education.

Health

- Adams County has seen a decrease in the number of women receiving early prenatal care. Unlike bordering Brown and Schuyler Counties, which have seen at least a 50 percent improvement in women receiving early prenatal care, only 7.14 percent more women in Adams County go without early prenatal care compared to 1980. In 1990, 20.42 percent of pregnant women in Adams County did not have prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Economic Opportunity

- Adams County ranks in the middle third of all counties for the number of children living in poverty.
- Adams County's child poverty rate was 17.7 percent in 1990.

Special Needs Children

- In 1990, 70.9 out of every 10,000 children were in placement in Adams County. The average placement rate in Illinois is 60 out of every 10,000 children.

Cook County

Cook County is Illinois' largest metropolitan area with more than 5 million people, including 2.7 million in Chicago. Chicago, the third largest city in the United States, has seen its unemployment rate drop from 11.7 percent in 1982 to 10.2 percent in 1992. Cook County's unemployment rate has also dropped from 10.5 percent in 1983 to 9 percent in 1992. According to employment projections for the Chicago metropolitan area, industrial jobs are expected to increase by 14.3 percent by the year 2000. Much of the employment growth between 1980 and 1990 has occurred outside of Chicago in suburban Cook.

Demographics

- The number of children in Cook County decreased 13 percent between 1980 and 1990.
- The number of two parent families fell by 19 percent at the same time the number of single female headed families also declined by 13 percent. A growing number of children are living in non-relative and single male headed families.

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Education

- Cook County generates the highest per pupil revenue in the state for K through 12 education. However, the statewide average masks the wide disparity in funding for education among school districts.
- The average per pupil revenue in Cook County was $5,280 in 1991. This ranged from a revenue of $3,227 per student in south suburban South Holland to $10,183 in the north suburban New Trier school district. A state task force recommends an average of $4,053 per pupil for an adequate education.

Health

- Cook County is one of 20 counties with the highest rates of women not receiving early prenatal care. This is despite a 10% improvement in the number of women receiving early prenatal care between 1980 and 1990.
- In 1990, 24.98 percent of all pregnant women did not receive early prenatal care.

Economic Opportunity

- Cook is the only northern Illinois county with a child poverty rate of more than 20 percent.
- In 1990, 22 percent of all children in Cook County lived in poverty.

Special Needs Children

- In 1990, 82.8 of every 10,000 children in Cook County were in placement. The average placement rate in Illinois is 60 out of every 10,000 children.

Jackson County

Jackson County, in the far southern part of the state, is one of the counties located in Illinois' most economically disadvantaged region. Unlike surrounding counties which have double digit unemployment rates, Jackson's unemployment rate usually stays at one percent higher than the state average and is currently near 9 percent. While the county has maintained a lower regional unemployment rate, the decline in the manufacturing industry has meant the permanent loss of the high-paying, full-time jobs offered by that industry. The retail and service industry jobs, which replaced manufacturing as the county's biggest source of employment in the last decade, offer lower-paying, part-time jobs, many without health care and employment benefits.

Carbondale, which currently has 27,000 people and is home to Southern Illinois University, is the county's largest city. Southern Illinois University and Southern Illinois Hospital are the largest employers in the county.

Demographics

- The number of children 19 and under declined by nearly 9 percent in Jackson County between 1980 and 1990.
- The number of two parent families declined by more than 12 percent between 1980 and 1990 while the number of single male headed households grew by 89.7 percent and the number of female headed households grew by 20 percent.

Education

- The average per pupil revenue in Jackson County was $4,008, slightly less than the recommended funding level for an adequate education.

Health

- Jackson County has seen a slight increase in the number of women who receive prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy. However, in 1990, 15.24% of all pregnant women did not receive early prenatal care.

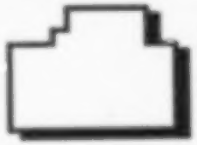
Economic Opportunity

- Jackson is one of 27 counties in Illinois where more than 20 percent of the children live in poverty. In 1990, 26 percent of all children in Jackson County lived in poverty. The county's child poverty rate mirrors the rate in the neighboring counties at the southern tip of the state.

Special Needs Children

- In 1990, 29.65 of every 10,000 children were placed in foster care. The average placement rate in Illinois is 60 of every 10,000 children.

McLean County



An urban county located in central Illinois, McLean County's largest cities are Bloomington and Normal. The sister cities had a combined population of 92,000 people in 1990 and are the economic centers for a tri-county area which includes bordering Woodford and Tazewell counties.

Bloomington and Normal, like other major central Illinois cities, experienced the biggest growth in the 1970s. However, the cities' long-standing reliance on the service industry for employment has kept the area from experiencing the same economic decline as other central Illinois cities. State Farm Insurance and Illinois State University are the county's two largest employers, followed

by Diamond Star Motors and Country Companies. The finance, insurance and real estate industries in McLean County grew by more than 6,000 jobs between 1970 and 1990 while manufacturing grew by less than 400 jobs, despite the arrival in the 1980s of Diamond Star, which employs 3,000 people.

Demographics

- McLean County is one of the few counties in Illinois to show an increase in the total number of children 18 and under living in the county between 1980 and 1990.
- The number of two parent families in McLean decreased by nearly 3 percent between 1980 and 1990 while the number of single male headed households increased by 68 percent and the number of single female headed households increased by 35 percent.

Education

- McClean County has an average revenue of $3,846 for each student in K through 12 grade, which is less than the $4,053 needed for an adequate education, according to a state legislative task force.

Health

- The number of pregnant women in McLean County who received prenatal care during their first trimester increased between 1980 and 1990.
- In 1990, 85.93 percent of all pregnant women in McLean County received prenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy, a 12 percent increase from 1980.

Economic Opportunity

- McLean County has the 15th lowest child poverty rate in Illinois.
- In 1990, 9.8 percent of the county's children lived in poverty.

Special Needs Children

- In McLean County 36 out of every 10,000 children were in substitute care in 1990. The average placement rate in Illinois is 60 of every 10,000 children.

Peoria County

Peoria County has experienced one of the biggest economic declines in the state over the last 10 years. Between 1980 and 1990, the metropolitan Peoria area has lost nearly 13 percent of its residents, largely due to a substantial cuts in jobs by the area's largest employer. The city of Peoria, the third largest city in Illinois, currently has a population of 113,000 people. Approximately 355,000 people live in the metropolitan region.

Caterpillar provides the bulk of jobs in the Peoria area and the manufacturer has cut its work force dramatically from 30,000 employees during its peak in the 1970s to the current 18,000 employees. The area's next largest business, St. Francis Medical Center, employs only 3,000 people. Peoria's unemployment rate has increased from 7.5 percent in 1991 to 8.9 percent a year later.

Job growth in the service industries, including health care, education and government, have been slow and gradual, and many of the jobs created in place of Caterpillar are part-time and offer lower pay.

Demographics

- The number of children living in Peoria County fell 18 percent between 1980 and 1990.
- The number of two parent families fell by 26 percent while the number of children living in non-relative families increased by 54 percent.

Education

- Peoria is one of 15 counties in the state to reach the recommended level of funding for education.
- Peoria County provides an average revenue of $4,180 per student.

Health

- While a majority of counties saw an improvement in women receiving early prenatal care, Peoria saw a 4 percent increase between 1980 and 1990 in women not receiving early prenatal care. In 1990, 18.38 percent of pregnant women did not receive prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy.

Economic Opportunity

- Peoria was one of 27 counties in Illinois with more than one out of every five children living in poverty. A string of western counties along the Illinois River, including Peoria, have among the highest child poverty rates in the state. In 1990, 21.5 percent of all children in Peoria County were living in poverty.

Special Needs Children

- Peoria County had the highest rate of children in placement than any county in Illinois. In Peoria County, 117.29 of every 10,000 children were in placement in 1990.

Sangamon County

Springfield, the state's capital, located in central Sangamon County is the fourth largest city in the state with 105,000 people in 1992. Many employees who lost their jobs when the area's biggest manufacturers closed their doors in the 1980s, including Fiat-Allis, which employed 3,500 people, have moved onto jobs in the service industry. The unemployment rate has held relatively steady in the last few years and is currently at 6 percent. The state of Illinois employs 20,000 people, and the city's remaining top employers include hospitals, the local and federal governments, insurance agencies and Sangamon State University.

Demographics

- The total number of children 18 and under fell 7 percent in Sangamon County between 1980 and 1990.
- The number of two parent families decreased 12.6 percent over the last decade while the number of single-parent families headed by males rose 43 percent and single-parent families headed by females rose 13 percent.

Education

- Sangamon County, on average, has a per pupil revenue below the recommended level of funding needed to provide an adequate education. The county generated an average per pupil revenue of $3,858 in 1991.

Health

- Sangamon County has seen a dramatic increase between 1980 and 1990 in the number of pregnant women receiving prenatal care within the first trimester. The number of women without first trimester care fell 19.685 percent between 1980 and 1990, to 14.08 percent.

Economic Opportunity

- In 1990, 13.3 percent of all Sangamon County's children were poor.

Special Needs Children

- Sangamon County has one of the 10 highest rates in the state for the number of children in foster care. In 1990, 72.49 of every 10,000 children were in placement. The average placement rate in Illinois is 60 of every 10,000 children.

Winnebago County

Like other metropolitan areas across the state, the Rockford metropolitan area in far northern Winnebago County has seen an increase in employment in service industries and a decline in manufacturing during the last decade. However, unlike Peoria, Rockford has not depended on a single large manufacturer to provide the bulk of the area's employment. The metropolitan area's four biggest employers range from the Chrysler Corporation, which currently provides 4,000 jobs, to the Ingersoll Milling Machine Company, which employs 2,350 people. Manufacturing has remained Rockford's biggest industry, particularly the machining and metalworking areas, and in 1991, manufacturing provided 35 percent of all employment while service industries provided 23 percent of all jobs. Approximately 283,700 people live in the metropolitan Rockford area.

Demographics

- The number of children living in Winnebago County fell by 12 percent between 1980 and 1990.
- The number of two parent families decreased by 17 percent while the number of single male headed families increased by 53 percent and the number of female headed families increased by 11 percent.

Education

- Winnebago County, like several other northern Illinois counties, generates adequate revenue for public education. On the average, the per pupil revenue for students in Winnebago County was $4,137 in 1991.

Health

- The number of women in Winnebago County without early prenatal care declined nearly 13 percent between 1980 and 1990. In 1990, 24.25 percent of pregnant women in the county did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Economic Opportunity

In 1990 14.2 percent of all children in Winnebago County were living in poverty.

Special Needs Children

- In 1990, 47.40 of every 10,000 children in Winnebago County were in placement. The average placement rate in Illinois is 60 of every 10,000 children.

An Individual Action Plan

There are things you can do on a local level to make a difference in the lives of children in your community.

1. Share yourself.

Every child can benefit from time spent with a caring adult. Volunteer your time and talents to your community's school, church, or other organizations with children's programs.

Cherish the time you spend with your own children or grandchildren, or other children important to you.

2. Learn the facts.

Find out what your community can do to improve children's lives.

Examine the positions of your candidates for political office on children's issues.

Write or call Voices for Illinois Children to request VIC publications.

3. Help spread the word.

Write a letter to you local newspaper about children's issues of concern to you.

Speak out about children's needs to your friends and colleagues.

4. Join Voices for Illinois Children's Kids First Action Network.

Join our efforts to win the legislative and administrative changes needed to make this state a better place for all children.

5. Make a commitment to stay involved.

There are no quick fixes. Remember the adage that it takes a whole town to raise a child.

A guide to the tables

The story of Illinois children cannot be told with words alone. The *Illinois Kids Count* Project has collected data on 17 indicators of children's well-being on health, education, economic opportunity, juvenile justice and abuse and neglect for each of the 102 counties in Illinois. Together these statistics provide a comprehensive look at the status of children in every county. From these statistics, we can see geographical patterns and trends to pinpoint potential areas of concern for our children.

This section contains three tables, two of which present county-by-county demographic information. The first demographic table lists the number of children 0-19 by age groups. The second table lists the number of children by race for each county. These tables show the demographic information for 1980 and 1990 and include the change over the last decade in the number of children by race and age.

The third table in this section includes key facts about children in every county. Where the data is available, we report 1980 and 1990 numbers and rates and the change in the figures during that time period. (Sometimes the two comparison years are other than the beginning of the two decades.) The definitions of each of the children and family characteristics are in the back of the report.

Some of the indicators in this table, including abuse and neglect, foster care placement and four health indicators, use rates to determine the number of children affected by these problems. A rate standardizes numbers so comparisons can be made regardless of large differences in the population. It describes, for example, how many children per 1,000 children or 10,000 children fall into a particular category. A rate allows one to compare infant mortality in Cook County, the largest county in Illinois, to Pope County which has the lowest population in the state. For characteristics where the number of children in any category in any county is under 10, the rate at which that problem occurs is not calculated because the number is too small to be a reliable indicator. When many children fall into a particular category, for example, percentages are used to standardize the numbers.

Table 1: Age Breakdown by County

County	Ages 0-4			Ages 5-9			Ages 10-14			Ages 15-19			Total		
	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change
Illinois	842241	848141	0.70%	849613	836619	-1.53%	919385	796468	-13.37%	1066995	818001	-23.34%	3678234	3299229	-10.30%
Adams	5192	4636	-10.71%	5041	4969	-1.43%	5582	4750	-14.91%	6651	4613	-30.66%	22466	18967	-15.57%
Alexander	988	895	-9.41%	958	852	-11.06%	981	829	-15.49%	1071	742	-30.72%	3996	3318	-17.01%
Bond	1127	946	-16.06%	1116	1049	-6.00%	1174	1046	-10.90%	1609	1146	-28.78%	5026	4187	-16.69%
Boone	2172	2349	8.15%	2435	2469	1.40%	2780	2344	-15.96%	2711	2379	-12.25%	10107	9541	-5.60%
Brown	382	325	-14.92%	367	381	3.81%	429	379	-11.66%	453	362	-20.09%	1631	1447	-11.28%
Bureau	2772	2330	-15.95%	2912	2768	-4.95%	3290	2691	-18.21%	3484	2561	-26.49%	12458	10350	-16.92%
Calhoun	375	330	-12.00%	411	390	-5.11%	485	347	-28.45%	539	365	-32.28%	1810	1432	-20.88%
Carroll	1301	1075	-17.37%	1399	1208	-13.65%	1517	1203	-20.70%	1605	1141	-28.91%	5822	4627	-20.53%
Cass	1111	881	-20.70%	1162	988	-14.97%	1186	1020	-14.00%	1293	931	-28.00%	4752	3820	-19.61%
Champaign	10927	11847	8.42%	10114	11022	8.98%	9977	9446	-5.32%	22770	17528	-23.02%	53788	49843	-7.33%
Christian	2541	2371	-6.69%	2673	2425	-9.28%	2919	2441	-16.38%	3320	2393	-27.92%	11453	9630	-15.92%
Clark	1172	1037	-11.52%	1159	1132	-2.33%	1283	1097	-14.50%	1412	1067	-24.43%	5026	4333	-13.79%
Clay	1078	904	-16.14%	1027	1108	7.89%	1195	1059	-11.38%	1311	934	-28.76%	4611	4005	-13.14%
Clinton	2703	2358	-12.76%	2539	2641	4.02%	2949	2724	-7.63%	3287	2356	-28.32%	11478	10079	-12.19%
Coles	3332	2849	-14.50%	3060	3092	1.05%	3091	3095	0.13%	6646	5532	-16.76%	16129	14568	-9.68%
Cook	376680	380581	1.04%	380535	357080	-6.16%	417076	338945	-18.72%	473725	350706	-25.97%	1648010	1427326	-13.39%
Crawford	1444	1247	-13.64%	1442	1385	-3.95%	1509	1388	-8.02%	1716	1305	-23.95%	6111	5325	-12.86%
Cumberland	866	805	-7.04%	887	908	2.37%	927	801	-13.59%	1015	753	-25.81%	3695	3267	-11.58%
DeKalb	4546	4913	8.07%	4525	4902	8.33%	4748	4414	-7.03%	10256	8510	-17.02%	24075	22739	-5.55%
DeWitt	1415	1131	-20.07%	1333	1226	-8.03%	1359	1232	-9.35%	1559	1080	-30.72%	5666	4669	-17.60%
Douglas	1539	1414	-8.12%	1526	1621	6.23%	1512	1567	3.64%	1722	1351	-21.54%	6299	5953	-5.49%
DuPage	49382	63817	29.23%	50922	59332	16.52%	57690	52992	-8.14%	59113	50353	-14.82%	217107	226494	4.32%
Edgar	1614	1246	-22.80%	1648	1345	-18.39%	1631	1512	-7.30%	1698	1413	-16.78%	6591	5516	-16.31%
Edwards	623	466	-25.20%	586	514	-12.29%	556	576	3.60%	601	479	-20.30%	2366	2035	-13.99%
Effingham	2727	2761	1.25%	2460	2865	16.46%	2571	2558	-0.51%	3012	2180	-27.62%	10770	10364	-3.77%
Fayette	1619	1341	-17.17%	1568	1523	-2.87%	1627	1478	-9.16%	1905	1405	-26.25%	6719	5747	-14.47%
Ford	1118	941	-15.83%	1041	1067	2.50%	1142	1088	-4.73%	1352	927	-31.43%	4653	4023	-13.54%
Franklin	2897	2474	-14.60%	3091	2608	-15.63%	3268	2798	-14.38%	3478	2947	-15.27%	12734	10827	-14.98%
Fulton	3296	2210	-32.95%	3201	2540	-20.65%	3465	2931	-15.41%	3834	2609	-31.95%	13796	10290	-25.41%
Gallatin	490	409	-16.53%	576	469	-18.58%	623	448	-28.09%	655	506	-22.75%	2344	1832	-21.84%
Greene	1221	1063	-12.94%	1195	1164	-2.59%	1301	1171	-9.99%	1511	1038	-31.30%	5228	4436	-15.15%
Grundy	2466	2349	-4.74%	2501	2590	3.56%	2587	2519	-2.63%	2808	2342	-16.60%	10362	9800	-5.42%
Hamilton	598	502	-16.05%	589	602	2.21%	636	601	-5.50%	732	545	-25.55%	2555	2250	-11.94%
Hancock	1766	1336	-24.35%	1641	1610	-1.89%	1878	1628	-13.31%	2228	1398	-37.25%	7513	5972	-20.51%
Hardin	353	278	-21.25%	383	371	-3.13%	434	377	-13.13%	428	371	-13.32%	1598	1397	-12.58%

Table 1: Age Breakdown by County

County	Ages 0-4			Ages 5-9			Ages 10-14			Ages 15-19			Total		
	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change
Henderson	708	512	-27.68%	705	602	-14.61%	711	584	-17.86%	834	579	-30.58%	2958	2277	-23.02%
Henry	4641	3412	-26.48%	4488	3929	-12.46%	5051	4168	-17.48%	5323	3598	-32.41%	19503	15107	-22.54%
Iroquois	2378	2013	-15.35%	2430	2319	-4.57%	2577	2281	-11.49%	2958	2063	-30.26%	10343	8676	-16.12%
Jackson	3498	3362	-3.89%	3213	3431	6.78%	3401	3090	-9.14%	8159	6775	-16.96%	18271	16658	-8.83%
Jasper	880	772	-12.27%	818	895	9.41%	887	856	-3.49%	1163	728	-37.40%	3748	3251	-13.26%
Jefferson	2775	2728	-1.69%	2742	2827	3.10%	2846	2841	-0.18%	2977	2513	-15.59%	11340	10909	-3.80%
Jersey	1481	1418	-4.25%	1532	1657	8.16%	1671	1505	-9.93%	2237	1636	-26.87%	6921	6216	-10.19%
Jo Daviess	1758	1386	-21.16%	1872	1675	-10.52%	2119	1641	-22.56%	2247	1544	-31.29%	7996	6246	-21.89%
Johnson	572	544	-4.90%	630	621	-1.43%	699	668	-4.43%	855	716	-16.26%	2756	2549	-7.51%
Kane	23982	27799	15.92%	23446	27526	17.40%	23877	25047	4.90%	26234	23468	-10.54%	97539	103840	6.46%
Kankakee	8397	7302	-13.04%	8409	7749	-7.85%	8881	7603	-14.39%	10182	7450	-26.83%	35869	30104	-16.07%
Kendall	3208	3017	-5.95%	3425	3511	2.51%	3528	3310	-6.18%	3638	3126	-14.07%	13799	12964	-6.05%
Knox	4442	3398	-23.50%	4442	3788	-14.72%	4412	3976	-9.88%	5477	4005	-26.88%	18773	15167	-19.21%
Lake	33915	43849	29.29%	34337	41261	20.16%	38629	36859	-4.58%	48532	39778	-18.04%	155413	161747	4.08%
LaSalle	7928	7245	-8.62%	7838	7894	0.71%	8620	7665	-11.08%	10410	7457	-28.37%	34796	30261	-13.03%
Lawrence	1246	963	-22.71%	1213	1104	-8.99%	1340	1127	-15.90%	1465	1012	-30.92%	5264	4206	-20.10%
Lee	2640	2377	-9.96%	2634	2565	-2.62%	3013	2576	-14.50%	3379	2295	-32.08%	11666	9813	-15.88%
Livingston	2867	2610	-8.65%	2841	2915	2.60%	3119	2682	-14.01%	3897	2485	-36.23%	12714	10692	-15.90%
Logan	2156	1958	-9.18%	2027	2168	6.96%	2145	2064	-3.78%	3074	2156	-29.86%	9402	8346	-11.23%
McDonough	2096	1750	-16.51%	2049	1835	-10.44%	2125	1829	-13.93%	5393	4692	-13.00%	11663	10106	-13.35%
McHenry	11764	15798	34.29%	12292	15644	27.27%	14096	14175	0.56%	13459	12197	-9.38%	51611	57814	12.02%
McLean	8185	8557	4.54%	7807	8810	12.85%	7822	8029	2.65%	14563	12899	-11.43%	38377	38295	-0.21%
Macon	10380	8003	-22.90%	10191	8479	-16.80%	10530	8896	-15.52%	11693	8552	-26.86%	42794	33930	-20.71%
Macoupin	3619	3061	-15.42%	3607	3572	-0.97%	3832	3631	-5.25%	4342	3373	-22.32%	15400	13637	-11.45%
Madison	17296	17914	3.57%	18500	18287	-1.15%	20252	17337	-14.39%	22818	17302	-24.17%	78866	70840	-10.18%
Marion	3272	2924	-10.64%	3193	3237	1.38%	3393	3096	-8.75%	3969	2958	-25.47%	13827	12215	-11.66%
Marshall	1067	758	-28.96%	1128	925	-18.00%	1197	961	-19.72%	1265	920	-27.27%	4657	3564	-23.47%
Mason	1528	1075	-29.65%	1542	1183	-23.28%	1720	1249	-27.38%	1717	1145	-33.31%	6507	4652	-28.51%
Massac	1013	850	-16.09%	1073	1016	-5.31%	1047	1010	-3.53%	1250	1024	-18.08%	4383	3900	-11.02%
Menard	890	770	-13.48%	867	899	3.69%	948	894	-5.70%	1068	762	-28.65%	3773	3325	-11.87%
Mercer	1430	1137	-20.49%	1584	1324	-16.41%	1709	1348	-21.12%	1828	1263	-30.91%	6551	5072	-22.58%
Monroe	1430	1648	15.24%	1440	1805	25.35%	1700	1676	-1.41%	1944	1411	-27.42%	6514	6540	0.40%
Montgomery	2218	2042	-7.94%	2268	2342	3.26%	2499	2192	-12.28%	2693	1954	-27.44%	9678	8530	-11.86%
Morgan	2594	2286	-11.87%	2577	2580	0.12%	2782	2554	-8.20%	3768	2802	-25.64%	11721	10222	-12.79%
Moultrie	1117	960	-14.06%	1100	1047	-4.82%	1085	1040	-4.15%	1147	919	-19.88%	4449	3966	-10.86%
Ogle	3367	3357	-0.30%	3597	3696	2.75%	4203	3576	-14.92%	4526	3203	-29.23%	15693	13832	-11.86%
Peoria	15639	12831	-17.96%	15186	13393	-11.81%	15581	13443	-13.72%	18084	14081	-22.14%	64490	53748	-16.66%

Table 1: Age Breakdown by County

County	Ages 0-4			Ages 5-9			Ages 10-14			Ages 15-19			Total		
	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change
Perry	1617	1458	-9.83%	1664	1553	-6.67%	1707	1687	-1.17%	1830	1546	-15.52%	6818	6244	-8.42%
Piatt	1231	964	-21.69%	1276	1185	-7.13%	1366	1175	-13.98%	1528	1072	-29.84%	5401	4396	-18.61%
Pike	1273	1125	-11.63%	1325	1294	-2.34%	1491	1258	-15.63%	1461	1143	-21.77%	5550	4820	-13.15%
Pope	258	221	-14.34%	316	275	-12.97%	324	275	-15.12%	551	443	-19.60%	1449	1214	-16.22%
Pulaski	760	544	-28.42%	610	655	7.38%	724	638	-11.88%	841	526	-37.46%	2935	2363	-19.49%
Putnam	494	394	-18.60%	471	439	-6.79%	542	412	-23.99%	537	412	-23.28%	2034	1657	-18.53%
Randolph	2611	2108	-19.26%	2413	2412	-0.04%	2613	2499	-4.36%	2960	2259	-23.68%	10597	9278	-12.45%
Richland	1234	1124	-8.91%	1194	1313	9.97%	1307	1190	-8.95%	1675	1120	-33.13%	5410	4747	-12.26%
Rock Island	12789	10292	-19.52%	12029	10765	-10.51%	13058	10818	-17.15%	15485	10447	-32.53%	53361	42322	-20.69%
St. Clair	21426	20989	-2.04%	22468	21336	-5.04%	23750	20394	-14.13%	29663	19944	-25.20%	94307	82663	-12.35%
Saline	1786	1608	-9.97%	1884	1779	-5.57%	1993	1788	-10.29%	2330	1981	-14.98%	7993	7156	-10.47%
Sangamon	17935	12840	-0.73%	12676	13250	4.53%	13285	12635	-4.89%	15197	11252	-25.96%	54093	49977	-7.61%
Schuyler	571	451	-21.02%	600	514	-14.33%	651	566	-13.06%	675	513	-24.00%	2497	2044	-18.14%
Scott	419	367	-12.41%	404	436	7.92%	452	426	-5.75%	579	379	-34.54%	1854	1608	-13.27%
Shelby	1758	1516	-13.77%	1780	1576	-21.46%	1957	1688	-13.75%	2174	1530	-29.62%	7669	6310	-17.72%
Stark	550	408	-25.82%	538	481	-10.59%	616	506	-17.86%	691	449	-35.02%	2395	1844	-23.01%
Stephenson	3506	3416	-2.57%	3697	3624	-1.97%	4009	3369	-15.96%	4563	3353	-26.52%	15775	13762	-12.76%
Tazewell	10819	8416	-22.21%	10860	9199	-15.29%	10532	9524	-12.08%	12167	8888	-26.95%	44677	36027	-19.36%
Union	1004	1082	7.77%	1093	1138	4.12%	1205	1138	-5.56%	1297	1196	-7.79%	4599	4554	-0.98%
Vermilion	7378	5920	-19.74%	7501	6436	-14.20%	7388	6660	-9.85%	8316	6207	-25.36%	30581	25223	-17.52%
Wabash	1083	849	-21.61%	1012	1016	0.40%	996	997	0.10%	1225	991	-19.10%	4316	3853	-10.73%
Warren	1664	1236	-25.72%	1610	1436	-10.81%	1774	1508	-14.99%	2094	1433	-31.57%	7142	5613	-21.41%
Washington	1146	1004	-12.39%	1051	1167	11.04%	1188	1143	-3.79%	1288	985	-23.52%	4673	4299	-8.00%
Wayne	1210	1092	-9.75%	1289	1215	-4.26%	1362	1208	-11.31%	1491	1176	-21.13%	5332	4691	-12.02%
White	1099	1006	-8.46%	1063	1114	4.80%	1248	1162	-6.89%	1467	950	-35.24%	4877	4232	-13.23%
Whiteside	5229	4186	-19.95%	5406	4504	-16.69%	5547	4655	-16.08%	6434	4613	-28.30%	22616	17958	-20.60%
Will	29026	29446	1.45%	29556	30458	3.15%	30137	29775	-1.20%	30381	27794	-8.52%	119100	117503	-1.34%
Williamson	3767	3693	-1.96%	3977	3823	-3.87%	4176	3936	-5.75%	4593	3975	-13.46%	16513	15427	-6.58%
Winnebago	18565	19215	3.50%	20002	18752	-6.25%	21389	17659	-17.44%	23263	17775	-23.59%	83219	73401	-11.80%
Woodford	2845	2358	-17.12%	2803	2717	-3.07%	2870	2801	-2.40%	3161	2541	-19.61%	11679	10417	-10.81%

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Table 2: Race Breakdown by County

County	All Races			White			Black			Hispanic			Other		
	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change
Illinois	3678234	3299229	-10.30%	2773949	2378136	-14.27%	632090	619909	-10.42%	285632	369682	29.43%	212195	301184	41.94%
Adams	22466	18967	-15.57%	21567	18050	-16.31%	715	692	-3.22%	127	115	-9.45%	184	225	22.28%
Alexander	3998	3318	-17.01%	2375	1741	-24.47%	1646	1555	-6.66%	50	25	-50.00%	27	22	-18.52%
Bond	5026	4187	-16.69%	4844	3979	-17.86%	146	169	15.75%	13	36	176.92%	36	39	8.33%
Boone	10107	9541	-5.60%	9730	8892	-8.60%	49	60	22.45%	627	971	54.86%	328	588	79.27%
Brown	1631	1447	-11.28%	1630	1430	-12.27%	...	14	...	11	4	-63.64%	...	3	...
Bureau	12458	10350	-16.92%	12252	10109	-17.49%	19	28	47.37%	345	410	18.84%	187	213	13.90%
Calhoun	1810	1432	-20.88%	1804	1423	-21.12%	0	0	...	4	1	-75.00%	6	9	50.00%
Carroll	5822	4627	-20.53%	5754	4517	-21.50%	18	36	100.00%	99	131	32.32%	50	74	48.00%
Cass	4752	3820	-19.61%	4729	3802	-19.60%	...	5	...	20	26	-13.33%	...	13	...
Champaign	53788	49843	-7.33%	45652	39963	-12.46%	6368	6884	8.10%	983	1226	24.72%	1768	2996	69.46%
Christian	11453	9630	-15.92%	11377	9553	-16.03%	19	21	10.53%	44	50	13.64%	57	56	-1.75%
Clark	5026	4333	-13.79%	5011	4307	-14.05%	...	7	...	19	19	0.00%	...	19	...
Clay	4611	4005	-13.14%	4583	3986	-13.03%	0	1	...	19	22	15.79%	28	18	-35.71%
Clinton	11478	10079	-12.19%	11299	9843	-12.89%	107	151	41.12%	77	94	22.08%	72	85	18.06%
Coles	16129	14568	-9.68%	15654	13992	-10.62%	335	373	11.34%	81	155	91.36%	140	203	45.00%
Cook	1648010	1427326	-13.39%	942345	736624	-21.83%	545580	467417	-14.33%	222175	281543	26.72%	160075	223285	39.49%
Crawford	6111	5325	-12.86%	6051	5248	-13.27%	16	37	131.25%	31	40	29.03%	44	40	-9.09%
Cumberland	3695	3267	-11.58%	3683	3249	-11.78%	...	2	...	14	22	57.14%	...	16	...
DeKalb	24075	22739	-5.55%	22773	20802	-8.65%	613	922	50.41%	617	956	54.94%	689	1015	47.31%
DeWitt	5666	4669	-17.60%	5624	4623	-17.80%	5	9	80.00%	49	42	-14.29%	37	37	0.00%
Douglas	6299	5953	-5.49%	6205	5880	-5.24%	...	7	...	116	129	11.21%	...	66	...
DuPage	217107	226494	4.32%	203430	201842	-0.78%	3136	5835	86.07%	7429	13244	73.81%	10541	18817	78.51%
Edgar	6591	5516	-16.31%	6550	5470	-16.49%	15	22	46.67%	44	30	-31.82%	26	24	-7.69%
Edwards	2366	2035	-13.99%	2354	2014	-14.44%	...	2	...	7	19	171.43%	...	19	...
Effingham	10770	10364	-3.77%	10726	10276	-4.20%	9	8	-11.11%	35	65	85.71%	35	80	128.57%
Fayette	6719	5747	-14.47%	6649	5689	-14.44%	30	34	13.33%	39	24	-38.46%	60	24	-60.00%
Ford	4663	4023	-13.54%	4582	3977	-13.20%	19	16	-15.79%	32	30	-6.25%	42	30	-28.57%
Franklin	12734	10827	-14.98%	12076	10239	-15.27%	14	13	-7.14%	61	46	-24.59%	46	75	63.04%
Fulton	13796	10290	-25.41%	13686	10145	-25.87%	43	67	55.81%	59	58	-1.69%	67	78	16.42%
Gallatin	2344	1832	-21.84%	2336	1810	-22.52%	4	10	150.00%	12	7	-41.67%	4	12	200.00%
Greene	5228	4436	-15.15%	5210	4394	-15.66%	...	10	...	16	12	-25.00%	...	32	...
Grundy	10362	9800	-5.42%	10164	9609	-5.46%	19	11	-42.11%	254	313	23.23%	179	180	0.56%
Hamilton	2555	2250	-11.94%	2545	2242	-11.91%	...	2	...	17	10	-41.18%	...	6	...
Hancock	7513	5972	-20.51%	7421	5933	-20.05%	44	12	-72.73%	52	19	-63.46%	48	27	-43.75%
Hardin	1598	1397	-12.58%	1593	1374	-13.75%	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	19	...

Table 2: Race Breakdown by County

County	All Races			White			Black			Hispanic			Other		
	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change
Henderson	2958	2277	-23.02%	2921	2253	-22.87%	...	6	...	52	23	-55.77%	...	18	...
Henry	19503	15107	-22.54%	18947	14595	-22.97%	289	286	-1.04%	405	374	-7.65%	267	226	-15.36%
Iroquois	10343	8676	-16.12%	10101	8401	-16.83%	73	59	-19.18%	188	319	69.68%	169	216	27.81%
Jackson	18271	16658	-8.83%	15229	13613	-10.61%	2356	2440	3.57%	250	388	55.20%	686	605	-11.81%
Jasper	3748	3251	-13.26%	3735	3239	-13.28%	...	1	...	14	9	-35.71%	...	11	...
Jefferson	11360	10909	-3.80%	10529	9883	-6.14%	748	934	24.87%	85	71	-16.47%	63	92	46.03%
Jersey	6921	6216	-10.19%	6857	6121	-10.73%	34	60	76.47%	48	46	-4.17%	30	35	16.67%
Jo Daviess	7998	6246	-21.89%	7957	6213	-21.92%	...	8	...	57	45	-21.05%	...	25	...
Johnson	2756	2549	-7.51%	2721	2485	-8.67%	21	37	76.19%	17	29	70.59%	14	27	92.86%
Kane	97539	103840	6.46%	84270	82605	-1.98%	6643	8519	28.24%	12978	19598	51.01%	6626	12716	91.91%
Kankakee	35869	30104	-16.07%	28378	23115	-18.55%	6920	6269	-9.41%	620	907	46.29%	571	720	26.09%
Kendall	13799	12964	-6.05%	13346	12354	-7.43%	75	92	22.67%	547	814	48.81%	378	518	37.04%
Knox	18773	15167	-19.21%	17632	13942	-20.93%	742	826	11.32%	557	551	-1.08%	399	399	0.00%
Lake	155413	161747	4.08%	135667	135633	-0.03%	12453	13998	12.41%	9666	15976	65.28%	7293	12116	66.13%
LaSalle	34796	30261	-13.03%	33892	28903	-14.72%	189	512	170.90%	1178	1493	26.74%	715	846	18.32%
Lawrence	5264	4206	-20.10%	5214	4137	-20.66%	33	50	51.52%	41	16	-60.98%	17	19	11.76%
Lee	11666	9813	-15.88%	11239	9418	-16.20%	187	168	-10.16%	259	303	16.99%	240	227	-5.42%
Livingston	12714	10692	-15.90%	12317	10399	-15.57%	187	98	-47.59%	204	283	38.73%	210	195	-7.14%
Logan	9402	8346	-11.23%	9097	8054	-11.47%	227	184	-18.94%	68	80	17.65%	78	108	38.46%
McDonough	11663	10106	-13.35%	10961	9349	-14.71%	510	521	2.16%	124	130	4.84%	192	236	22.92%
McHenry	51611	57814	12.02%	50748	56198	10.74%	49	141	187.76%	1325	2404	81.43%	814	1475	81.20%
McLean	38377	38295	-0.21%	35807	35061	-2.08%	1994	2286	14.64%	526	690	31.18%	576	948	64.58%
Macon	42794	33930	-20.71%	35839	27442	-23.43%	6551	6121	-6.56%	359	222	-38.16%	404	367	-9.16%
Macoupin	15400	13637	-11.45%	15154	13396	-11.60%	132	162	22.73%	96	76	-20.83%	114	79	-30.70%
Madison	78866	70640	-10.18%	71878	63330	-11.89%	6162	6498	5.45%	1081	1043	-3.52%	826	1012	22.52%
Marion	13827	12215	-11.66%	13086	11444	-12.55%	609	600	-1.48%	120	117	-2.50%	132	171	29.55%
Marshall	4657	3564	-23.47%	4632	3533	-23.73%	6	4	-33.33%	28	38	35.71%	19	27	42.11%
Mason	6507	4652	-28.51%	6475	6620	-28.65%	...	3	...	42	29	-30.95%	...	29	...
Massac	4383	3900	-11.02%	4076	3579	-12.19%	284	292	2.82%	22	16	-27.27%	23	29	26.09%
Menard	3773	3325	-11.87%	3763	3300	-12.30%	...	6	...	21	17	-19.05%	...	19	...
Mercer	6551	5072	-22.58%	6503	5005	-23.04%	15	19	26.67%	58	55	-5.17%	33	48	45.45%
Monroe	6514	6540	0.40%	6458	6471	0.20%	17	2	-88.24%	66	63	-4.55%	39	67	71.79%
Montgomery	9678	8530	-11.86%	9625	8422	-12.50%	8	48	500.00%	69	71	2.90%	45	60	33.33%
Morgan	11721	10222	-12.79%	11124	9568	-13.99%	458	508	10.92%	90	95	5.56%	139	146	5.04%
Moultrie	4449	3966	-10.86%	4432	3952	-10.83%	...	3	...	27	12	-55.56%	...	11	...
Ogle	15693	13832	-11.86%	15290	13347	-12.54%	15	26	73.33%	550	682	24.00%	418	459	9.81%
Peoria	64490	53749	-16.66%	52940	40854	-22.83%	10310	11462	11.17%	1102	1098	-0.36%	1240	1432	15.48%

Table 2: Race Breakdown by County

County	All Races			White			Black			Hispanic			Other		
	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change
Perry	6818	6244	-8.42%	6618	6032	-8.85%	160	150	-6.25%	31	53	70.97%	40	62	55.00%
Piatt	5401	4396	-18.61%	5377	4383	-18.49%	...	4	...	20	11	-45.00%	...	9	...
Pike	5550	4820	-13.15%	5532	4790	-13.41%	...	3	...	27	32	18.52%	...	27	...
Pope	1449	1214	-16.22%	1311	1085	-17.24%	125	113	-9.60%	22	23	4.55%	13	16	23.08%
Pulaski	2935	2362	-19.49%	1663	1347	-19.00%	1265	1008	-20.32%	16	16	0.00%	7	8	14.29%
Putnam	2034	1657	-18.53%	2030	1597	-21.33%	...	6	...	10	67	570.00%	...	54	...
Randolph	10597	9278	-12.45%	10066	8758	-12.99%	459	451	-1.74%	93	64	-31.18%	72	69	-4.17%
Richland	5410	4747	-12.26%	5360	4698	-12.35%	...	9	...	20	41	105.00%	...	40	...
Rock Island	53361	42322	-20.69%	46443	35936	-22.62%	4667	4347	-6.86%	3497	3526	0.83%	2251	2039	-9.42%
St. Clair	94307	82663	-12.35%	58003	52145	-11.62%	34134	29123	-14.68%	1434	1537	7.18%	1170	1395	19.23%
Saline	7993	7156	-10.47%	7639	6633	-13.17%	323	444	37.46%	54	59	9.26%	31	79	154.84%
Sangamon	54093	49977	-7.61%	48141	43353	-10.32%	5101	5910	15.86%	374	497	32.89%	651	714	9.68%
Schuyler	2497	2044	-18.14%	2493	2039	-18.21%	0	1	...	11	0	-100.00%	4	4	0.00%
Scott	1854	1608	-13.27%	1851	1605	-13.29%	0	0	...	8	6	-25.00%	3	3	0.00%
Shelby	7669	6310	-17.72%	7626	6283	-17.61%	13	5	-61.54%	38	19	-50.00%	30	22	-26.67%
Stark	2395	1844	-23.01%	2383	1828	-23.29%	...	3	...	16	16	0.00%	...	13	...
Stephenson	15775	13762	-12.76%	14406	12278	-14.77%	1237	1286	3.96%	89	130	46.07%	132	198	50.00%
Tazewell	44677	36027	-19.36%	44226	35584	-19.54%	80	76	-5.00%	364	373	2.47%	371	367	-1.08%
Union	4599	4554	-0.98%	4559	4476	-1.82%	13	17	30.77%	36	69	91.67%	27	61	125.93%
Vermilion	30581	25223	-17.52%	26920	21605	-19.74%	3002	2949	-1.77%	709	682	-3.81%	659	669	1.52%
Wabash	4316	3853	-10.73%	4264	3793	-11.05%	...	21	...	28	22	-21.43%	...	39	...
Warren	7142	5613	-21.41%	6881	5396	-21.58%	151	146	-3.31%	114	89	-21.93%	110	71	-35.45%
Washington	4673	4299	-8.00%	4638	4256	-8.24%	7	24	242.86%	26	21	-19.23%	28	19	-32.14%
Wayne	5332	4691	-12.02%	5291	4652	-12.08%	...	2	...	24	30	25.00%	...	37	...
White	4877	4232	-13.23%	4849	4186	-13.67%	2	12	500.00%	37	33	-10.81%	26	34	30.77%
Whiteside	22616	17958	-20.60%	21345	16607	-22.20%	162	205	26.54%	2215	1948	-12.05%	1109	1146	3.34%
Will	119100	117503	-1.34%	100418	95410	-4.99%	13605	15583	14.54%	6754	8495	25.78%	5077	6510	28.23%
Williamson	16513	15427	-6.58%	16123	14899	-7.59%	278	365	31.29%	97	173	78.35%	112	163	45.54%
Winnebago	83219	73401	-11.80%	71140	60419	-15.07%	9914	9928	0.14%	2589	3459	33.60%	2165	3054	41.06%
Woodford	11679	10417	-10.81%	11571	10301	-10.98%	43	33	-23.26%	60	104	73.33%	65	83	27.69%

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Illinois					Adams					Alexander				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student						$3,529					$4,897				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)		FY '91 24,464		FY '92 29,228			FY '91 250		FY '92 265			FY '91 154		FY '92 147	
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	2788	14.70	2090	10.69	-27.27%	23	20.91	7	*	*	3	*	3	*	*
Low Birth Weight	13729	72.30	14789	75.65	4.63%	49	44.55	50	52.08	16.92%	15	68.49	15	78.13	14.08%
Births to Teen Mothers	29783	156.80	25545	130.67	-16.67%	153	139.09	107	111.46	-19.87%	64	292.24	62	322.92	10.50%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	17348	582.48	20672	809.24	38.93%	66	431.37	65	607.48	40.82%	34	531.25	39	629.03	18.41%
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	45984	24.58%	43122	22.22%	-9.60%	203	19.06%	194	20.42%	7.14%	65	29.95%	41	21.47%	-28.31%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	455296	13.2%	426566	13.7%	3.8%	1589	7.5%	1815	10.1%	34.48%	1045	27.5%	1222	38.2%	38.92%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	477633	14.9%	485706	16.77%	12.39%	2517	12.8%	2949	17.71%	37.86%	1284	36.8%	1386	45.58%	23.92%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$13,499		$15,201		12.61%	$11,158		$11,601		3.97%	$8,346		$8,846		5.99%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	20883	6.4	38530	13.08	104.38%	334	16.90	234	13.73	-18.78%	37	10.31	75	24.47	137.29%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	13586	**	20898	60.08		71	**	139	70.08		11	**	32	93.54	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		1254	11.38				7	*				1	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		7402	67.1661				16	24.58				6	*		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Bond	Boone	Brown
EDUCATION			
Revenues Per Student	$3,555	$3,336	$3,658
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 141 / FY '92: 141	FY '91: 15 / FY '92: 15	FY '91: 15 / FY '92: 15

	Bond					Boone					Brown				
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	7	*	4	*	*	9	*	5	*	*	3	*	0	*	*
Low Birth Weight	18	86.96	16	82.05	-5.64%	32	72.73	27	58.44	-19.64%	5	*	2	*	*
Births to Teen Mothers	33	159.42	25	128.21	-19.58%	70	159.09	60	129.87	-18.37%	9	*	10	*	*
Births to Single Teen Mothers	5	*	16	640.00	*	21	300.00	42	700.00	133.33%	3	*	2	*	*
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	44	21.67%	49	25.13%	15.93%	139	32.33%	106	23.04%	-28.71%	34	38.20%	13	19.40%	-49.21%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
Children Receiving AFDC	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	222	4.8%	344	8.8%	82.19%	274	2.8%	441	4.9%	70.85%	42	2.7%	87	6.4%	135.42%
Children Living in Poverty (3)	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
	579	13.9%	500	13.89%	-0.11%	659	7.3%	918	10.95%	50.14%	222	15.2%	158	12.54%	-17.36%
Per Capita Income (4)	1979	1989	% change			1979	1989	% change			1979	1989	% change		
	$10,671	$10,407	-2.47%			$12,644	$14,355	13.53%			$9,548	$8,894	-6.85%		
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	11	2.59	40	10.87	320.04%	49	5.38	168	19.52	263.09%	15	10.19	17	13.27	30.23%
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
	5	**	15	33.59		28	**	17	17.09		1	**	12	78.43	
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
		2	*				3	*				0	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		5	*				24	73.24				5	*		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Bureau					Calhoun					Carroll				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,667					$4,454					$3,617				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 64		FY '92: 77			FY '91: N/A		FY '92: N/A			FY '91: 98		FY '92: 100		
	1980 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	8	*	5	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	3	*	3	*	*
Low Birth Weight	44	76.26	22	49.00	-35.75%	0	*	3	*	*	18	62.72	8	*	*
Births to Teen Mothers	62	107.45	48	106.90	-0.51%	15	447.37	0	*	*	50	174.22	23	103.60	-40.53%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	15	241.94	28	583.33	141.11%	6	*	0	*	*	15	300.00	19	826.09	175.36%
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	82	14.41%	81	18.24%	26.59%	21	28.00%	6	11.32%	-59.57%	75	26.41%	50	22.62%	-14.33%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Receiving AFDC	283	2.4%	501	5.0%	111.09%	53	3.1%	90	6.6%	113.69%	191	3.5%	270	6.1%	76.93%
	1979 #	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Living in Poverty (3)	981	8.9%	1293	13.89%	56.40%	288	17.8%	177	13.72%	-23.06%	660	12.9%	702	17.08%	32.90%
	1979		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**
Per Capita Income (4)	$12,398		$11,915		-3.89%	$9,382		$9,815		4.62%	$11,355		$12,358		8.83%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	76	6.77	121	12.84	89.69%	5	*	9	*	*	27	5.15	84	19.89	286.26%
	1985 #	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	17	**	29	26.96		0	**	2	*		13	**	29	69.49	
		1990 #	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		8	*				1	*				6	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		44	115.97				2	*				10	*		

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Cass					Champaign					Christian				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,460					$3,763					$3,566				
	FY '91		**FY '92**			**FY '91**		**FY '92**			**FY '91**		**FY '92**		
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	39		39			433		506			115		152		
	1980 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	5	*	1	*	*	23	9.03	19	7.38	-18.24%	4	*	5	*	*
Low Birth Weight	14	55.78	10	*	*	145	56.91	168	65.27	14.69%	30	55.15	37	77.73	40.95%
Births to Teen Mothers	50	199.20	33	176.47	-11.41%	366	143.64	293	113.83	-20.75%	111	204.04	78	163.87	-19.69%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	15	300.00	22	666.67	122.22%	161	439.89	230	784.98	78.45%	21	189.19	49	628.21	232.05%
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	86	34.96%	42	22.58%	-35.41%	583	23.10%	508	20.03%	-13.28%	115	22.12%	77	16.21%	-26.70%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Receiving AFDC	191	4.2%	282	7.2%	68.55%	3374	7.5%	3163	7.4%	-0.81%	542	5.0%	714	7.8%	56.57%
	1979 #	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Living in Poverty (3)	429	10.2%	690	17.49%	71.38%	3976	10.8%	5023	13.70%	26.97%	1138	11.3%	1378	16.04%	42.58%
	1979		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**
Per Capita Income (4)	$11,395		$10,850		-4.78%	$12,235		$13,130		7.31%	$11,712		$11,676		-0.30%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1991 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1991 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1991 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	28	6.52	57	13.50	107.00%	392	10.29	883	23.38	127.16%	53	5.13	124	14.23	177.26%
	1985 #	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	7	**	16	40.18		146	**	349	60.94		32	**	51	50.89	
		1990 #	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				38	29.20				3	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		12	85.53				106	81.45				66	192.70		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Clark					Clay					Clinton				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,360					$3,426					$3,281				
	FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92		
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	N/A		N/A			34		32			91		94		
	1980 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	3	*	1	*	*	1	*	3	*	*	9	*	2	*	*
Low Birth Weight	5	*	5	*	*	12	50.00	14	66.04	32.08%	30	54.25	15	35.55	-34.48%
Births to Teen Mothers	36	161.43	16	118.52	-26.58%	51	212.50	40	188.68	-11.21%	70	126.58	36	85.31	-32.61%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	6	*	7	*	*	5	*	16	400.00	*	19	271.43	25	694.44	155.85%
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	38	18.54%	38	43.18%	132.95%	65	27.20%	41	19.43%	-28.55%	77	14.03%	50	11.85%	-15.52%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Receiving AFDC	130	2.7%	214	5.2%	90.44%	171	3.9%	331	8.6%	120.93%	277	2.6%	428	4.4%	74.39%
	1979 #	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Living in Poverty (3)	471	10.5%	598	15.36%	46.01%	635	15.5%	745	20.52%	32.35%	1129	11.2%	1177	13.06%	16.77%
	1979		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**
Per Capita Income (4)	$11,138		$11,176		0.35%	$9,359		$9,590		2.47%	$10,481		$11,422		8.97%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	13	2.88	36	9.19	219.64%	31	7.48	69	13.32	78.05%	48	4.69	76	8.29	76.99%
	1985 #	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	0	**	5	*		14	**	6	*		16	**	22	20.90	
		1990 #	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				1	*				2	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		3	*				5	*				10	*		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Cook		Crawford	
EDUCATION				
Revenues Per Student	$3,689	$5,280	$3,369	
	FY '91	**FY '92**	**FY '91**	**FY '92**
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	373	424	104	95

	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	x	*	x	*	*	1562	17.39	1269	13.29	23.02%	2	*	2	*	*
Low Birth Weight	32	51.97	31	53.45	2.85%	7837	87.27	8724	89.91	3.03%	15	47.50	14	42.50	11.76%
Births to Teen Mothers	89	125.00	85	146.55	17.24%	15497	172.69	14223	146.59	15.07%	52	164.56	37	165.18	0.38%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	18	202.25	17	552.94	173.80%	11412	736.49	12427	873.73	18.65%	12	230.77	17	459.46	99.10%
	1990 #	**%**	**1980 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1990 #**	**%**	**1980 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1990 #**	**%**	**1980 #**	**%**	**% change**
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	162	23.18%	201	35.29%	52.29%	24555	27.67%	24032	24.98%	-9.72%	46	16.14%	14	20.00%	23.91%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	**1990 #**	**%**	**1980 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1990 #**	**%**	**1980 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1990 #**	**%**	**1980 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Receiving AFDC	535	3.9%	951	7.8%	97.74%	325282	20.9%	283138	20.9%	0.05%	192	3.3%	355	7.0%	110.37%
	1979 #	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Living in Poverty (3)	1322	11.5%	1734	16.20%	41.11%	260616	20.5%	277098	22.05%	7.62%	478	8.8%	640	13.54%	53.43%
	1979		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**
Per Capita Income (4)	$11,189		$11,315		1.12%	$14,326		$15,697		9.57%	$11,748		$11,768		0.17%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	**1991 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1991 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1991 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 8)	61	5.21	181	17.39	239.36%	9556	6.54	16282	12.80	95.71%	24	4.44	65	13.48	203.52%
	1985 #	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	17	**	37	21.72		5861	**	12451	82.82		2	**	1	*	
		1990 #	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		3	*				699	12.73				0	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		0	*				4314	91.51				17	63.49		

80

82

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Cumberland					DeKalb					DeWitt				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,334					$3,815					$4,958				
	FY '91		**FY '92**			**FY '91**		**FY '92**			**FY '91**		**FY '92**		
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	N/A		N/A			150		127			30		45		
	1980 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	3	*	0	*	*	15	15.00	0	*	*	3	*	0	*	*
Low Birth Weight	4	*	10	*	*	41	41.00	46	44.92	9.57%	21	65.63	17	58.92	-17.22%
Births to Teen Mothers	36	203.29	13	94.42	-58.56%	119	119.00	80	78.13	-34.35%	47	146.88	32	144.80	-1.42%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	10	*	6	*	*	46	396.55	51	632.56	64.92%	14	297.87	17	531.25	78.35%
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	49	27.84%	32	24.62%	-11.49%	175	17.61%	157	15.36%	-12.74%	88	27.85%	46	29.91%	-24.92%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Receiving AFDC	77	2.2%	216	6.9%	216.30%	572	2.6%	599	3.1%	10.24%	175	3.2%	294	6.6%	102.37%
	1979 #	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Living in Poverty (3)	627	13.0%	396	13.21%	1.37%	1148	6.8%	1374	8.40%	24.10%	541	10.6%	567	13.28%	25.78%
	1979		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**
Per Capita Income (4)	$10,333		$10,486		1.49%	$12,073		$12,657		4.84%	$12,599		$12,833		1.86%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	27	8.14	33	11.91	35.51%	37	7.23	331	19.84	174.41%	85	4.96	81	19.05	284.25%
	1985 #	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	1	**	1	*		32	**	25	51.57		6	**	26	13.58	
		1990 #	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				2	*				2	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 4, 9)		0	*				27	44.65				21	135.90		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Douglas	DuPage	Edgar
EDUCATION			
Revenues Per Student	$3,568	$4,954	$3,596
	FY '91 / FY '92	FY '91 / FY '92	FY '91 / FY '92
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	N/A / N/A	427 / 440	33 / 35

	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	3	*	1	*	*	81	7.54	91	6.57	-12.91%	6	*	1	*	*
Low Birth Weight	14	39.44	20	79.37	101.25%	548	51.01	665	47.98	-5.93%	14	15.45	8	*	*
Births to Teen Mothers	48	135.21	20	79.37	-41.30%	598	55.66	483	34.85	-37.39%	54	175.32	41	216.93	23.73%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	9	*	11	550.00	*	219	366.22	332	687.37	87.69%	19	351.85	23	560.98	59.44%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	99	28.45%	76	30.65%	7.72%	1786	16.87%	1411	10.27%	-39.14%	74	24.75%	62	37.80%	52.75%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	204	3.4%	255	4.4%	30.40%	3244	1.6%	2748	1.3%	-19.12%	242	3.8%	551	10.5%	171.85%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	692	12.4%	723	13.12%	5.45%	6666	3.4%	5782	2.83%	-17.86%	901	15.2%	1106	22.50%	47.90%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$12,379		$11,461		-7.42%	$18,233		$21,155		16.03%	$10,985		$11,190		1.86%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	24	4.23	49	8.93	110.93%	365	1.87	865	4.19	124.33%	22	3.69	55	10.98	19.78%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	8	**	9	*		78	**	145	6.12		7	**	10	*	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				25	3.42				4	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		4	*				106	14.51				10	*		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Edwards					Effingham					Fayette				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,365					$3,242					$3,464				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 16		FY '92: 19			FY '91: N/A		FY '92: N/A			FY '91: N/A		FY '92: N/A		
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	1	*	4	*	*	6	*	3	*	*	7	*	0	*	*
Low Birth Weight	8	*	11	113.40	*	26	45.69	24	43.17	-5.53%	24	71.64	13	50.39	-29.67%
Births to Teen Mothers	17	139.34	9	*	*	71	124.78	58	104.32	-16.40%	51	152.24	37	143.41	-5.80%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	8	*	3	*	*	14	197.18	29	500.00	153.57%	13	254.90	28	756.76	196.88%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	42	34.71%	22	22.92%	-33.98%	141	24.87%	102	18.61%	-25.15%	97	29.57%	60	23.53%	-20.44%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	78	3.5%	122	6.3%	81.40%	417	4.1%	514	5.2%	26.57%	407	6.4%	511	9.3%	45.97%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	255	12.2%	273	15.07%	23.72%	883	9.2%	1079	11.36%	23.25%	912	15.3%	836	16.42%	7.69%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$10,525		$10,713		1.79%	$11,616		$11,977		3.11%	$10,115		$10,496		3.77%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	14	6.56	8	*	*	134	13.84	74	7.74	-44.08%	54	8.97	48	9.21	2.67%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	0	**	5	*		17	**	21	19.62		16	**	19	31.49	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				2	*				0	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		8	*				24	69.10				13	62.92		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Ford					Franklin					Fulton				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,838					$3,879					$3,437				
	FY '91		**FY '92**			**FY '91**		**FY '92**			**FY '91**		**FY '92**		
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	N/A		N/A			N/A		N/A			43		61		
	1980 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	6	*	2	*	*	8	*	5	*	*	10	16.84	4	*	*
Low Birth Weight	4	*	6	*	*	34	52.63	28	58.21	10.60%	56	69.61	49	93.86	54.21%
Births to Teen Mothers	39	179.72	18	99.45	-44.67%	133	205.88	87	180.87	-12.15%	110	185.19	72	168.22	-9.16%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	14	358.97	12	666.67	85.71%	41	308.27	54	620.69	101.35%	24	218.18	39	527.78	141.99%
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	52	24.39%	25	15.82%	-34.88%	169	26.37%	108	22.50%	-14.66%	134	22.75%	101	23.70%	4.19%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Receiving AFDC	158	3.6%	173	4.5%	24.41%	1281	10.6%	1671	16.3%	53.75%	972	7.4%	1202	12.3%	64.81%
	1979 #	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Living in Poverty (3)	375	9.1%	474	13.35%	46.16%	2054	18.1%	2927	30.70%	69.78%	1567	12.8%	2029	22.44%	75.43%
	1979		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**
Per Capita Income (4)	$12,602		$11,895		-5.61%	$10,684		$10,204		-4.49%	$11,467		$10,720		-6.52%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	27	6.49	65	17.62	171.53%	137	11.97	134	13.84	15.57%	79	6.41	246	26.44	312.74%
	1985 #	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	14	**	17	17.65%		25	**	45	44.44%		46	**	58	59.69%	
		1990 #	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		1	*				1	*				1	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		10	*				7	*				8	*		

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Gallatin					Greene					Grundy				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$4,140					$3,642					$4,293				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 38		FY '92: 22			FY '91: 27		FY '92: 27			FY '91: 60		FY '92: 60		
	1980 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	1	*	0	*	*	2	*	1	*	*	4	*	3	*	*
Low Birth Weight	5	*	5	*	*	16	68.09	18	91.84	34.89%	34	63.31	20	40.08	-36.70%
Births to Teen Mothers	27	203.01	24	235.29	15.90%	49	208.51	27	137.76	-33.93%	78	145.25	63	126.25	-13.08%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	7	*	12	500.00	*	16	326.53	21	777.78	138.19%	14	179.49	39	619.05	244.90%
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	51	23.85%	34	33.33%	39.78%	110	47.62%	38	19.39%	-59.29%	84	15.82%	69	13.83%	-12.59%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Receiving AFDC	188	8.4%	265	15.3%	82.98%	376	7.6%	471	11.1%	47.20%	214	2.2%	233	2.5%	13.89%
	1979 #	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Living in Poverty (3)	385	18.3%	469	29.50%	60.89%	1028	22.4%	778	19.64%	-12.32%	453	5.0%	594	6.66%	33.88%
	1979		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**
Per Capita Income (4)	$9,362		$10,367		10.74%	$9,574		$9,884		3.23%	$13,581		$14,474		6.58%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	36	16.98	40	24.42	43.81%	18	3.85	47	11.58	201.06%	65	6.98	47	5.26	-24.61%
	1985 #	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1985 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	2	**	6	*		2	**	7	*		12	**	15	20.00%	
		1990 #	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				0	*				0	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		0	*				0	*				28	93.11		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Hamilton					Hancock					Hardin				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$4,031					$3,489					$3,647				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 274		FY '92: 298			FY '91: 56		FY '92: 74			FY '91: 15		FY '92: 14		
HEALTH	1988 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1988 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1988 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	0	*	0	*	*	2	*	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	*
Low Birth Weight	6	*	2	*	*	14	38.15	10	*	*	0	*	2	*	*
Births to Teen Mothers	27	198.53	7	*	*	51	138.96	25	96.53	-30.54%	16	173.91	6	*	*
Births to Single Teen Mothers	9	*	6	*	*	13	254.90	14	560.00	119.69%	4	*	2	*	*
	1988 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1988 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1988 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	46	34.07%	22	24.44%	-28.26%	55	15.11%	47	18.43%	21.98%	20	21.98%	11	23.40%	6.49%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1988 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1988 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1988 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	197	8.1%	242	11.3%	39.40%	293	4.1%	341	5.9%	44.15%	183	12.0%	242	18.5%	53.80%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	427	18.9%	427	21.41%	13.49%	78112.0%	785	14.50%	20.97%		290	20.7%	418	34.29%	65.78%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$9,519		$9,964		4.88%	$10,895		$11,358		4.25%	$8,328		$8,314		-0.16%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	15	6.59	33	16.15	145.20%	37	5.61	54	9.84	75.48%	20	13.83	24	19.50	40.96%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	1	**	1	*		17	**	33	48.48%		3	**	9	*	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				1	*				*	0.00		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		2	*				13	57.88				*	19.38		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Henderson					Henry					Iroquois				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,513					$3,321					$3,697				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 15		FY '92: 15			FY '91: 140		FY '92: 170			FY '91: 110		FY '92: 119		
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	1	*	0	*	*	6	*	2	*	*	7	*	5	*	*
Low Birth Weight	8	*	5	*	*	32	35.44	27	43.83	23.69%	32	62.62	20	49.38	-21.14%
Births to Teen Mothers	30	202.70	12	114.29	-43.62%	125	138.43	75	121.75	-12.05%	99	176.13	51	125.93	-28.50%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	13	433.33	8	*	*	32	256.00	50	666.67	160.42%	28	311.11	39	764.71	145.80%
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	24	16.55%	23	22.33%	34.91%	175	19.44%	98	15.93%	-18.05%	149	29.16%	78	19.31%	-33.79%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	124	4.4%	185	8.5%	94.10%	640	3.5%	1034	7.2%	107.65%	501	5.1%	514	6.2%	21.15%
Children Living in Poverty (3)	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
	298	11.3%	305	15.12%	33.71%	1386	7.9%	2034	14.95%	88.31%	1017	11.0%	907	11.41%	3.44%
Per Capita Income (4)	1979: $11,109		1989: $10,638		% change: -4.24%	1979: $12,528		1989: $12,260		% change: -2.14%	1979: $11,772		1989: $11,653		% change: -1.01%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	2	*	30	14.49	*	40	2.28	112	8.14	257.46%	49	5.26	87	10.91	107.49%
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
	5	**	4	*		18	**	33	45.45%		19	**	22	13.64%	
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	1990 #: 0	Rate/10,000: *				1990 #: 2	Rate/10,000: *				1990 #: 5	Rate/10,000: *			
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)	3	*				13	*				25	28.25			

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Jackson					Jasper					Jefferson				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$4,006					$3,871					$3,768				
		FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92	
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)		474		481			N/A		20			70		96	
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	10	12.58	9	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	9	*	1	*	*
Low Birth Weight	37	46.54	47	69.12	48.36%	5	*	1	*	*	20	89.10	14	76.52	-55.85%
Births to Teen Mothers	118	148.43	83	120.29	-18.96%	36	253.39	29	152.62	-24.94%	115	198.22	80	139.13	-26.09%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	50	423.73	55	662.65	56.39%	13	361.11	*	*	*	49	426.09	54	675.00	58.42%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	126	15.93%	105	15.24%	-4.33%	30	33.33%	25	19.06%	-42.75%	168	24.30%	192	33.74%	38.85%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	1573	10.6%	1901	14.1%	34.87%	113	3.2%	141	4.5%	40.93%	1170	10.9%	1670	16.0%	46.92%
	1970 #	%	1980 #	%	% change	1970 #	%	1980 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	2173	17.0%	3011	25.96%	65.85%	345	10.0%	503	17.05%	61.41%	1569	15.8%	2020	20.76%	31.21%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$10,117		$10,003		-1.12%	$10,661		$10,298		-3.40%	$11,618		$11,279		-2.92%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1991 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1991 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1991 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	84	6.67	137	11.39	70.65%	28	8.44	32	10.67	26.45%	81	7.94	216	21.72	173.34%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	41	**	59	**	30.51%	6	**	7	*		50	**	35	**	-42.86%
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		6	*				1	*				5	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 4, 8)	9	*					21	137.42				91	65.69		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Jersey					Jo Daviess					Johnson				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,255					$3,492					$3,929				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 60		FY '92: 60			FY '91: 105		FY '92: 120			FY '91: 68		FY '92: 80		
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	3	*	1	*	*	4	*	1	*	*	3	*	0	*	*
Low Birth Weight	10	*	11	44.00	37.72%	20	54.50	19	45.16	-17.17%	5	*	6	*	*
Births to Teen Mothers	51	162.94	33	132.00	-19.09%	34	92.64	24	83.33	-10.03%	18	173.36	16	124.03	-28.02%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	17	333.33	17	515.15	54.55%	8	*	17	708.33	*	4	*	5	*	*
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	101	32.37%	36	14.40%	-55.52%	49	19.61%	42	15.97%	-15.98%	17	16.50%	26	20.63%	25.02%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	134	2.1%	298	5.1%	145.84%	93	1.2%	105	1.7%	43.24%	230	8.9%	252	10.5%	17.62%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	503	8.6%	634	11.73%	36.16%	553	7.7%	515	9.12%	18.05%	513	21.7%	432	18.08%	-16.78%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$10,094		$11,132		1.35%	$11,573		$12,497		7.98%	$8,778		$9,170		4.47%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1991 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1991 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1991 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	15	2.52	54	9.90	294.80%	32	4.44	97	16.97	282.66%	16	6.64	29	12.90	94.23%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	6	**	16	*		11	**	11	0.00%		6	**	8	*	
	1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000			
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	2	*				0	*				0	*			
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)	7	*				1	*				0	*			

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Kane					Kankakee					Kendall				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,917					$3,868					$3,512				
		FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92	
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)		572		628			335		390			66		78	
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	76	13.64	57	10.93	-19.82%	24	13.48	19	11.15	-17.30%	0	*	3	*	*
Low Birth Weight	326	58.50	393	63.25	8.13%	115	64.61	141	82.75	28.04%	26	61.01	25	69.78	-0.55%
Births to Teen Mothers	786	141.04	756	121.68	-13.72%	317	178.09	293	171.95	-3.45%	70	110.41	50	81.37	-26.12%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	335	426.21	540	767.20	80.00%	160	567.82	235	802.05	41.25%	21	300.00	44	880.00	193.33%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1500	27.55%	1699	30.60%	11.31%	473	27.07%	564	33.22%	22.68%	109	17.41%	134	21.97%	26.16%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	5589	6.0%	6675	6.7%	11.68%	5109	15.1%	4723	16.6%	9.41%	162	1.2%	200	1.6%	31.85%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	7100	8.3%	8611	9.34%	13.06%	5668	18.2%	5187	19.41%	6.79%	673	5.4%	687	4.17%	-23.17%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$14,741		$15,890		7.80%	$11,400		$12,142		6.51%	$14,208		$16,115		13.42%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	476	5.43	1168	12.36	127.75%	226	7.18	463	14.68	107.29%	30	2.40	58	4.92	104.71%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	189	**	318	40.57%		88	**	166	46.99%		14	**	4	*	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		18	5.22				30	28.43				1	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		208	60.28				101	95.71				5	*		

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Lawrence					Lee					Livingston				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,439					$3,345					$3,724				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 65		FY '92: 65			FY '91: N/A		FY '92: N/A			FY '91: 69		FY '92: 89		
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	6	*	3	*	*	6	*	2	*	*	11	17.11	3	*	*
Low Birth Weight	17	70.83	13	67.36	-4.91%	29	49.12	22	50.57	2.96%	35	54.43	35	66.54	22.24%
Births to Teen Mothers	41	170.83	35	181.35	6.15%	84	147.37	56	128.74	-12.64%	89	138.41	61	115.97	-16.22%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	3	*	17	485.71	*	27	321.43	47	839.29	161.11%	25	280.90	43	655.74	133.44%
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	44	24.19%	44	23.16%	-4.21%	136	23.99%	75	17.36%	-27.62%	133	20.61%	115	21.61%	3.81%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
Children Receiving AFDC	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	362	6.9%	668	11.2%	84.18%	292	2.6%	390	4.2%	57.17%	357	3.0%	611	6.0%	99.85%
Children Living in Poverty (3)	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
	668	14.1%	1157	30.76%	119.38%	711	7.0%	977	10.20%	45.99%	1031	9.4%	1318	13.55%	43.69%
Per Capita Income (4)	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
	$10,749		$10,120		-5.85%	$12,147		$12,050		-0.80%	$12,649		$12,124		-4.15%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	33	6.97	51	13.44	92.70%	75	7.22	162	18.17	151.80%	69	6.14	123	12.54	104.17%
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
	2	**	11	*		40	**	41	40.19		26	**	27	24.14	
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000			
	0	*				5	*				1	*			
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)	1	*				17	48.29				52	138.59			

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Logan					Macon					Macoupin				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,911					$3,455					$3,295				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 25		FY '92: 28			FY '91: 279		FY '92: 312			FY '91: 156		FY '92: 144		
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	7	*	3	*	*	33	15.79	20	11.62	-26.41%	9	*	6	*	*
Low Birth Weight	14	28.57	27	70.68	147.39%	155	74.16	126	73.21	-1.29%	36	50.00	34	55.83	11.64%
Births to Teen Mothers	65	132.65	44	115.16	-13.17%	380	181.82	304	176.64	-2.85%	124	163.16	83	136.29	-16.47%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	24	369.23	33	750.00	103.13%	196	521.05	242	796.05	52.79%	41	330.65	63	759.04	129.56%
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	80	16.33%	59	16.42%	0.48%	736	35.36%	613	35.64%	0.72%	162	29.50%	127	21.03%	2.59%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	405	4.7%	668	6.0%	28.97%	3622	9.0%	6039	14.5%	61.76%	975	6.7%	1413	10.8%	61.55%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	754	9.7%	877	12.26%	25.91%	5172	13.7%	5619	16.67%	27.76%	1503	11.1%	2228	16.45%	65.99%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$11,998		$11,576		-3.43%	$13,209		$13,762		4.18%	$10,860		$11,365		4.46%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	42	5.24	163	22.23	324.30%	302	7.91	450	14.80	87.04%	65	4.74	268	21.73	358.12%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	19	**	69	55.38		128	**	277	77.80		33	**	35	24.52	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	1	*				41	33.47				5	*			
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 9)	9	*				125	102.06				19	38.06			

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Madison	Marion	Marshall
EDUCATION			
Revenues Per Student	$3,853	$3,550	$3,624
	FY '91 / FY '92	FY '91 / FY '92	FY '91 / FY '92
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	664 / 698	N/A / N/A	12 / 15

	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	54	14.94	30	7.88	-47.27%	9	*	2	*	*	3	*	1	*	*
Low Birth Weight	239	66.13	265	64.34	-2.71%	55	75.24	35	54.18	-27.99%	12	56.87	11	66.67	17.22%
Births to Teen Mothers	582	161.04	556	146.53	-9.01%	172	235.29	106	164.09	-30.26%	19	90.05	18	109.09	21.15%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	275	472.51	416	745.52	57.78%	55	319.77	68	641.51	100.62%	4	*	11	611.11	*

	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	792	22.13%	884	23.27%	5.15%	160	19.23%	118	16.32%	-4.72%	37	17.62%	24	14.63%	-16.94%

POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	6496	11.4%	8490	12.6%	10.79%	1100	8.6%	1670	14.6%	70.75%	77	1.7%	171	5.0%	189.56%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	8763	12.7%	10190	16.33%	29.84%	1695	14.1%	2420	22.05%	56.07%	301	7.1%	359	11.34%	58.71%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$12,224		$13,272		8.58%	$11,054		$11,500		4.04%	$12,281		$12,109		-1.40%

	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	511	7.29	1159	16.16	149.25%	223	16.13	259	23.38	28.91%	23	5.47	16	4.95	-9.56%

	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	178	**	261	37.81	20	**	69	36.59	7	**	6	*

	1990 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	29	12.05	4	*	0	*
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)	69	30.95	51	114.83	7	*

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Mason					Massac					McDonough				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,792					$3,995					$3,731				
	FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92		
Children Receiving State Fun.Sd Preschool (1)	N/A		N/A			121		100			129		135		
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	5	*	2	*	*	5	*	3	*	*	3	*	4	*	*
Low Birth Weight	19	64.29	13	65.00	1.11%	20	88.89	9	*	*	25	84.47	17	82.96	-2.77%
Births to Teen Mothers	53	189.29	34	170.00	-10.19%	37	164.44	41	219.09	32.62%	67	165.97	34	105.92	-27.44%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	10	339.62	17	500.00	47.22%	10	*	19	463.41	*	22	328.36	14	411.76	25.40%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	74	26.91%	22	11.11%	-58.71%	30	13.45%	20	10.75%	-20.07%	112	24.94%	61	19.18%	-23.10%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	462	7.6%	589	13.2%	77.30%	581	11.2%	590	15.9%	42.61%	399	4.2%	624	7.8%	86.02%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	782	13.5%	959	23.66%	77.12%	733	16.7%	778	22.70%	21.28%	1086	14.2%	1014	15.79%	10.83%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$11,778		$11,038		-6.30%	$10,603		$10,136		-2.56%	$10,563		$10,099		-4.31%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1989 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1989 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1989 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	47	7.95	87	20.54	158.49%	47	12.01	92	26.26	118.60%	42	5.37	142	21.89	307.79%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1989 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1989 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1989 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	10	**	24	49.35		12	**	16	64.22		26	**	43	35.37	
		1989 #	Rate/10,000				1989 #	Rate/10,000				1989 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				1	*				1	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		10	*				21	145.23				13	51.44		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	McHenry					McLean					Menard				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$4,004					$3,846					$3,412				
	FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92		
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	264		263			103		125			68		71		
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	26	10.68	22	6.50	-39.13%	22	12.43	8	*	*	4	*	1	*	*
Low Birth Weight	125	51.33	175	51.70	0.71%	129	67.80	94	51.73	-23.69%	11	69.11	4	*	*
Births to Teen Mothers	195	80.08	175	51.70	-35.44%	215	121.47	141	77.69	-36.11%	24	131.15	12	87.59	-33.21%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	58	297.44	111	634.29	113.25%	76	353.69	106	751.77	112.67%	7	*	6	*	*
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	461	19.04%	493	14.78%	-22.39%	270	15.42%	255	14.07%	-8.79%	25	14.71%	13	9.56%	-35.09%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	648	1.3%	833	1.5%	14.18%	1583	4.7%	1527	4.6%	-3.58%	126	3.5%	203	6.4%	83.01%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	2150	4.6%	2070	3.92%	-15.41%	2353	8.1%	2875	9.77%	20.05%	285	8.2%	372	12.33%	49.74%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$15,044		$17,271		14.81%	$13,044		$14,138		8.39%	$12,441		$12,954		4.12%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	135	2.87	391	7.15	148.98%	279	9.53	392	13.14	37.94%	20	5.85	33	10.76	83.78%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	34	**	69	8.17		109	**	156	35.96		10	**	7	*	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in DOC (2, 8, 9)		5	*				14	12.25				3	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		68	35.32				61	35.54				28	230.26		

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Monroe					Monroe					Montgomery				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,397					$3,354					$3,671				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 46		FY '92: 57			FY '91: N/A		FY '92: 15			FY '91: 395		FY '92: 376		
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	2	*	1	*	*	6	*	2	*	*	9	*	6	*	*
Low Birth Weight	15	53.76	7	*	*	19	53.73	12	36.92	-31.29%	37	73.85	23	64.25	-13.01%
Births to Teen Mothers	44	157.71	22	100.92	-36.01%	36	107.46	20	61.54	-42.74%	90	179.64	58	162.01	-9.81%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	11	250.00	12	545.45	118.18%	8	*	11	550.00	*	24	266.67	29	500.00	87.50%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	60	21.92%	42	19.44%	-10.68%	39	11.71%	31	9.57%	-18.30%	82	17.48%	67	18.93%	8.25%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	257	4.1%	328	6.9%	63.64%	135	2.2%	146	2.3%	6.59%	473	5.1%	806	9.9%	92.09%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	646	11.0%	507	11.23%	1.83%	306	5.3%	250	4.34%	-18.41%	1022	11.9%	1365	17.65%	47.88%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$11,755		$12,050		2.50%	$12,003		$13,606		8.48%	$11,184		$10,724		-4.12%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	24	4.07	41	8.91	118.97%	27	4.63	40	6.68	44.27%	78	8.97	166	16.67	108.17%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	9	**	2	*		4	**	9	*		17	**	17	19.15	
		1980 #	Rate/10,000				1980 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				1	*				4	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		4	*				31	137.78				16	52.72		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Morgan					Moultrie					Ogle				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,505					$3,483					$4,542				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 22		FY '92: 28			FY '91: N/A		FY '92: N/A			FY '91: 15		FY '92: 19		
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	10	17.27	2	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	11	16.08	5	*	*
Low Birth Weight	41	70.81	29	60.80	-14.14%	10	*	8	*	*	42	61.40	52	71.92	16.97%
Births to Teen Mothers	92	158.89	63	132.08	-16.88%	34	153.15	18	88.67	-42.10%	104	152.05	82	113.26	-25.51%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	29	304.35	50	793.65	160.77%	6	*	10	*	*	31	298.08	55	629.73	125.92%
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1990 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	147	25.79%	67	14.29%	-44.61%	60	27.27%	76	38.19%	40.03%	199	29.44%	162	22.47%	-23.67%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	772	7.1%	768	7.9%	10.92%	103	2.4%	134	3.5%	44.10%	426	2.9%	601	4.5%	59.06%
Children Living in Poverty (3)	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
	1178	12.2%	1018	12.04%	-1.51%	378	9.5%	549	15.27%	61.51%	1134	8.1%	1050	8.45%	4.27%
Per Capita Income (4)	1979: $12,182		1989: $12,372		% change: 1.56%	1979: $11,611		1989: $11,840		% change: 1.97%	1979: $12,371		1989: $12,880		% change: 4.12%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	77	7.63	109	12.29	61.11%	28	6.99	25	6.83	-2.35%	47	3.33	235	18.65	459.33%
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1990 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
	17	**	33	30.46		1	**	0	*		22	**	44	30.63	
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000			
	0	*				0	*				*	*			
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)	25	70.78				10	*				35	71.33			

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Peoria					Perry					Piatt				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$4,190					$3,681					$3,911				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91 531		FY '92 498			FY '91 N/A		FY '92 N/A			FY '91 11		FY '92 11		
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	52	15.07	37	13.03	-13.56%	3	*	1	*	*	4	*	1	*	*
Low Birth Weight	234	67.83	260	84.51	24.59%	13	39.76	14	63.75	10.05%	19	80.85	13	64.04	-20.79%
Births to Teen Mothers	530	153.62	506	178.17	15.98%	65	198.78	46	143.75	-27.68%	41	174.47	12	59.11	-66.12%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	317	508.11	436	901.19	50.67%	19	292.31	33	717.39	145.42%	9	*	6	*	*
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	607	17.72%	519	18.39%	3.73%	78	24.22%	53	16.61%	-31.41%	56	25.00%	31	15.35%	-38.61%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	6583	10.9%	8683	17.2%	18.44%	350	5.4%	670	11.3%	109.19%	156	3.0%	172	4.1%	34.67%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	7325	13.1%	9964	21.50%	64.21%	591	9.7%	1149	20.76%	113.43%	352	7.2%	271	6.81%	-5.46%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$13,562		$13,524		-0.28%	$12,035		$10,751		-10.67%	$13,201		$13,690		3.70%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	299	5.26	781	16.44	212.35%	19	3.66	57	10.09	227.67%	21	4.29	29	7.02	63.62%
	1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	425	**	667	117.29		11	**	5	*		2	**	9	*	
	1980 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000			
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	49	26.29				2	*				1	*			
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)	0	*				4	*				7	*			

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Pike					Pope					Pulaski				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,790					$4,016					$4,605				
	FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92		
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	13		12			19		20			99		120		
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	7	*	1	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	2	*	0	*	*
Low Birth Weight	16	54.79	12	57.97	5.80%	1	*	3	*	*	10	*	10	*	*
Births to Teen Mothers	44	150.68	33	159.42	5.80%	10	*	7	*	*	47	265.54	30	254.24	-4.26%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	10	*	19	575.76	*	4	*	4	*	*	33	702.13	29	666.67	-5.05%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	43	15.19%	47	22.71%	49.63%	10	25.00%	7	*	*	53	29.94%	16	13.68%	-54.33%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	359	6.7%	464	9.7%	43.32%	131	9.9%	150	14.2%	44.28%	875	31.3%	689	30.0%	-4.02%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	908	16.1%	997	23.21%	27.90%	208	17.7%	291	31.66%	78.72%	1063	41.2%	852	39.93%	-3.06%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$10,279		$10,200		-0.77%	$8,695		$8,977		3.80%	$7,837		$8,479		8.19%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	52	10.33	77	17.64	70.77%	12	9.56	7	*	*	61	23.08	53	21.40	-7.73%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	20	**	29	57.81		1	**	1	**		10	**	18	73.26	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		2	*				0	*				2	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		11	64.14				0	*				0	*		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Putnam					Randolph					Richland				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,761					$3,510					$3,354				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)		FY '91 20		FY '92 22			FY '91 88		FY '92 91			FY '91 22		FY '92 30	
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	0	*	0	*	*	10	10.65	4	*	*	1	*	2	*	*
Low Birth Weight	4	*	6	*	*	26	47.97	21	53.98	12.54%	11	42.80	12	63.49	48.34%
Births to Teen Mothers	8	*	2	*	*	111	204.80	53	136.25	-33.47%	35	136.19	24	126.98	-6.76%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	1	*	2	*	*	32	288.29	31	584.91	102.89%	7	*	12	500.00	*
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 # 20	% 16.39%	1990 # 7	% *	% change *	1980 # 113	% 20.96%	1990 # 69	% 17.97%	% change -14.29%	1980 # 68	% 26.98%	1990 # 45	% 24.32%	% change -9.50%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	17	0.9%	38	2.4%	175.48%	381	3.8%	714	8.1%	111.60%	163	3.2%	386	8.5%	163.97%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	116	6.4%	160	10.40%	62.50%	818	8.7%	1169	13.96%	60.22%	464	10.0%	785	18.58%	86.60%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$13,009		$13,672		5.10%	$11,096		$11,155		0.53%	$11,363		$11,692		2.89%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	5	*	15	10.01	265.09%	46	4.89	117	13.94	185.13%	29	6.14	56	13.02	111.87%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	0	**	0	*		24	**	25	25.70		8	**	11	22.28	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		0	*				12	35.26				1	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		4	*				46	135.17				20	122.32		

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Rock Island	Rahno	Kangamon
EDUCATION			
Revenues Per Student	$3,957	$3,963	$3,658
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 231 / FY '92: 261	FY '91: 115 / FY '92: 114	FY '91: 589 / FY '92: 605

	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	28	9.95	23	10.87	9.25%	5	*	2	*	*	31	17.53	21	8.00	-54.35%
Low Birth Weight	155	55.10	160	79.43	44.16%	29	77.75	21	61.58	-20.79%	201	69.67	192	68.65	-0.63%
Births to Teen Mothers	695	176.32	353	166.90	-5.34%	56	150.13	57	167.16	11.34%	421	144.62	375	137.87	-4.84%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	229	461.69	247	813.03	76.09%	15	232.14	27	473.68	104.05%	225	534.44	311	829.33	55.19%
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	907	32.95%	645	30.60%	-7.26%	83	22.55%	91	26.78%	18.67%	663	17.32%	392	14.08%	-19.00%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1980 #**	**%**	**1990 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Receiving AFDC	3955	7.9%	5162	12.9%	63.09%	674	8.9%	1107	16.3%	82.20%	4519	8.8%	4796	10.0%	13.70%
	1979 #	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**	**1979 #**	**%**	**1989 #**	**%**	**% change**
Children Living in Poverty (3)	6852	10.5%	7027	16.90%	61.29%	1349	19.5%	1643	26.70%	36.95%	5275	11.0%	5963	13.35%	20.90%
	1979		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**	**1979**		**1989**		**% change**
Per Capita Income (4)	$13,702		$13,214		-4.19%	$16,729		$16,066		-4.16%	$13,680		$14,947		9.20%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**	**1981 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**1990 #**	**Rate/ 1,000**	**% change**
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	316	6.78	659	13.14	93.65%	58	6.35	99	14.04	68.14%	397	8.21	904	19.85	141.73%
	1980 #	**Rate/10,000**	**1989 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1980 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1989 #**	**Rate/10,000**		**1980 #**	**Rate/10,000**	**1989 #**	**Rate/10,000**	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	147	**	231	51.81		12	**	16	21.65		292	**	327	72.89	
		1990 #	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**				**1990 #**	**Rate/10,000**		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		19	12.87				8	*				47	27.06		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		45	30.49				35	134.62				123	71.61		

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Schuyler					Scott					Shelby				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,294					$3,572					$3,472				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91 N/A		FY '92 N/A			FY '91 N/A		FY '92 N/A			FY '91 N/A		FY '92 N/A		
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	0	*	1	*	*	0	*	1	*	*	2	*	1	*	*
Low Birth Weight	12	107.14	3	*	*	8	*	3	*	*	10	*	17	55.37	95.47%
Births to Teen Mothers	27	241.07	14	155.56	-35.47%	10	*	11	154.93	*	62	175.64	45	146.58	-16.54%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	6	*	4	*	*	1	*	5	*	*	14	225.81	26	577.78	155.87%
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	69	63.89%	18	20.22%	-68.34%	21	21.00%	9	*	*	108	30.77%	80	26.23%	-14.75%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	69	2.9%	136	7.0%	140.73%	56	3.2%	80	5.7%	79.86%	256	4.1%	313	5.2%	26.64%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	297	13.2%	399	21.49%	62.77%	225	13.8%	205	14.02%	1.58%	872	12.8%	656	11.49%	-10.55%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$10,654		$10,080		-5.39%	$10,763		$10,505		-2.39%	$11,164		$11,608		3.97%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	15	6.64	17	9.14	37.72%	11	6.70	14	9.47	41.30%	71	10.31	39	6.78	-34.20%
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
	1	**	2	*		8	**	2	*		2	**	4	*	
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000			
	0	*				0	*				5	*			
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)	18	220.47				0	*				14	*			

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	St Clair					Stark					Stephenson				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$4,224					$3,674					$3,660				
	FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92		
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	456		492			18		20			N/A		70		
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	69	14.12	64	13.63	-3.69%	2	*	2	*	*	2	*	6	*	*
Low Birth Weight	492	98.67	460	93.72	-5.02%	6	*	8	*	*	36	47.49	38	56.05	18.01%
Births to Teen Mothers	1050	214.94	862	182.60	-14.58%	15	120.97	11	157.14	29.99%	100	131.93	74	109.14	-17.27%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	715	680.95	760	881.67	29.48%	7	*	7	*	*	40	400.00	67	905.41	126.35%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	991	20.39%	1077	23.03%	12.93%	16	12.90%	8	*	*	133	17.68%	123	18.29%	2.58%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	23277	26.1%	19208	24.4%	-6.50%	55	2.6%	76	4.2%	78.65%	507	3.4%	805	6.2%	80.50%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	21519	25.8%	19427	26.50%	2.69%	183	8.5%	317	18.86%	122.86%	1142	8.2%	1620	13.39%	63.08%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$10,816		$11,916		10.17%	$11,842		$11,241		-5.08%	$12,440		$13,156		5.76%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	1150	13.79	1774	23.71	72.00%	26	12.13	16	9.52	-21.47%	177	12.51	254	21.31	68.65%
	1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1980 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	473	**	606	5.27		2	**	1	*		66	**	62	43.22	
	1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000			
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	54	19.04				0	*				11	23.66			
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 9)	262	92.40				6	*				30	64.52			

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Tazewell					Union					Vermilion				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,636					$3,650					$3,760				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91 102		FY '92 135			FY '91 204		FY '92 215			FY '91 228		FY '92 244		
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	22	10.10	17	9.66	-4.32%	6	*	5	*	*	20	12.32	12	9.58	22.26%
Low Birth Weight	110	50.48	94	53.41	5.80%	13	54.85	9	*	*	91	56.07	87	69.49	23.93%
Births to Teen Mothers	325	149.15	235	133.52	-10.48%	43	181.43	37	153.53	-15.38%	308	189.77	239	190.89	0.59%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	106	326.15	161	685.11	110.06%	15	348.84	19	513.51	47.21%	127	412.34	183	765.69	85.69%
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 # 349	% 16.11%	1990 # 235	% 13.41%	% change -16.76%	1980 # 37	% 15.68%	1990 # 27	% 11.25%	% change -28.24%	1980 # 285	% 19.34%	1990 # 276	% 22.35%	% change 15.58%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	1946	4.6%	2491	7.3%	58.01%	415	9.5%	445	10.2%	7.18%	2764	9.5%	3663	15.2%	59.95%
Children Living in Poverty (2)	1979 # 2806	% 7.0%	1989 # 4035	% 12.50%	% change 77.84%	1979 # 720	% 17.7%	1989 # 970	% 24.28%	% change 37.50%	1979 # 2873	% 14.4%	1989 # 5020	% 22.27%	% change 54.20%
Per Capita Income (4)	1979 $13,785		1989 $13,681		% change -0.75%	1979 $10,560		1989 $10,180		% change -6.26%	1979 $11,631		1989 $11,771		% change 1.20%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	95	2.37	457	13.98	489.26%	52	12.57	62	15.17	20.66%	395	14.07	466	20.12	42.92%
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	1985 # 56	Rate/10,000 **	1990 # 102	Rate/10,000 27.09		1985 # 10	Rate/10,000 **	1990 # 15	Rate/10,000 31.55		1985 # 137	Rate/10,000 **	1990 # 120	Rate/10,000 41.65	
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)	1990 # 12	Rate/10,000 9.07				1990 # 1	Rate/10,000 *				1990 # 7	Rate/10,000 *			
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)	28	21.17				6	*				32	34.97			

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Wabash					Warren					Washington				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student			$3,520	*				$3,746					$3,527		
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)			FY '91 43		FY '92 75			FY '91 25		FY '92 24			FY '91 29		FY '92 26
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	1	*	3	*	*	3	*	1	*	*	1	*	0	*	*
Low Birth Weight	12	52.17	16	83.33	59.72%	19	53.52	9	*	*	16	63.24	9	*	*
Births to Teen Mothers	40	173.91	30	156.25	-10.16%	69	194.37	45	197.37	1.54%	31	122.53	20	104.71	-14.54%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	9	*	14	466.67	*	27	391.30	31	688.89	76.05%	8	*	8	*	*
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	60	10.42%	45	23.68%	21.97%	76	21.53%	37	16.30%	-24.29%	26	10.28%	37	19.37%	88.50%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	269	7.1%	287	7.9%	11.17%	495	7.4%	495	9.4%	26.69%	121	2.7%	145	3.5%	29.60%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	545	14.4%	564	16.81%	16.53%	972	15.9%	937	18.92%	19.19%	366	9.3%	366	9.51%	1.78%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$12,349		$12,072		-2.24%	$11,593		$10,501		-9.64%	$11,050		$11,539		4.34%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	20	5.27	35	10.56	100.48%	21	3.37	73	14.68	335.03%	12	2.85	25	6.36	123.49%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	2	**	5	*		1	**	17	28.69		2	**	9	*	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		1	*				1	*				1	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		12	*				29	*				4	*		

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Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Wayne					White					Whiteside				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$3,650					$3,820					$3,661				
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	FY '91: 106		FY '92: 85			FY '91: 74		FY '92: 75			FY '91: 171		FY '92: 177		
HEALTH	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Infant Mortality	1	*	6	*	*	6	*	1	*	*	15	13.31	2	*	*
Low Birth Weight	9	*	17	79.07	*	21	87.87	9	*	*	67	59.45	38	46.74	-21.38%
Births to Teen Mothers	51	206.68	25	116.28	-43.68%	58	242.68	26	142.86	-41.13%	188	166.81	107	131.61	-21.10%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	6	*	10	*	*	15	258.62	12	461.54	78.46%	69	367.02	79	738.32	101.16%
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
	74	30.20%	58	26.98%	-10.69%	68	29.69%	53	29.44%	2.62%	214	19.16%	186	22.93%	19.71%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	346	6.9%	367	8.2%	19.72%	403	8.7%	480	11.8%	35.01%	805	3.8%	1143	6.7%	77.12%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	742	15.6%	825	19.42%	24.80%	565	13.5%	1033	26.90%	98.69%	1600	8.1%	2260	14.39%	78.73%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$10,545		$10,139		-3.85%	$11,569		$11,332		-2.04%	$12,866		$12,245		-4.58%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	22	4.63	43	10.18	119.87%	55	12.73	69	17.66	38.74%	75	3.73	292	18.07	384.92%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	9	**	10	20.42		7	**	13	29.36		60	**	82	43.82	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		1	*				0	*				7	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 9)		7	*				10	*				58	89.00		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

	Will					Williamson					Winnebago				
EDUCATION															
Revenues Per Student	$4,073					$3,299					$4,137				
	FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92			FY '91		FY '92		
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)	225		300			N/A		N/A			779		1,150		
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH															
Infant Mortality	70	11.86	43	7.18	-39.45%	10	12.74	2	*	*	52	12.22	36	8.66	-29.12%
Low Birth Weight	337	57.11	371	61.97	8.51%	41	52.23	43	59.72	14.35%	269	63.20	302	72.63	14.91%
Births to Teen Mothers	698	118.29	626	104.56	-11.69%	168	214.01	117	162.50	-24.07%	653	153.43	695	145.50	-5.17%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	312	446.99	494	789.14	76.54%	47	279.76	58	495.73	77.20%	339	519.14	499	824.79	58.88%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	1135	19.41%	1018	17.12%	-11.83%	160	20.49%	150	20.89%	1.99%	1165	27.74%	1006	24.25%	-12.57%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY															
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	7029	6.2%	6090	5.6%	-12.21%	1209	7.7%	1863	12.7%	64.44%	6122	7.8%	7420	10.6%	36.73%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	8536	8.0%	7430	7.12%	-11.09%	1977	13.6%	2984	21.88%	60.59%	7280	10.6%	9180	14.20%	33.99%
	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$13,926		$15,186		9.05%	$10,900		$11,254		3.25%	$13,280		$14,516		9.31%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN															
	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	405	3.77	811	7.62	102.17%	134	9.05	158	11.42	26.13%	794	10.68	1455	21.94	105.46%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000		1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	150	**	266	23.27		24	**	50	30.81		312	**	364	47.40	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000				1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		30	7.36				0	*				31	12.56		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 8)		223	54.70				7	*				0	*		

Table 3: Key Facts about Illinois Children

		Woodford			
EDUCATION					
Revenues Per Student		$3,396			
Children Receiving State Funded Preschool (1)		FY '91 94		FY '92 110	
	1980 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
HEALTH					
Infant Mortality	6	*	4	*	*
Low Birth Weight	29	50.79	28	67.96	33.81%
Births to Teen Mothers	52	91.10	34	82.52	-9.41%
Births to Single Teen Mothers	12	230.77	25	735.29	212.19%
	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care	76	13.30%	57	13.87%	3.65%
POVERTY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	1980 #	%	1990 #	%	% change
Children Receiving AFDC	304	2.7%	434	4.4%	59.82%
	1979 #	%	1989 #	%	% change
Children Living in Poverty (3)	570	5.5%	892	9.60%	75.24%
	1979		1989		% change
Per Capita Income (4)	$13,012		$13,516		3.87%
SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN	1981 #	Rate/ 1,000	1990 #	Rate/ 1,000	% change
Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2, 5, 6)	15	1.43	79	8.37	485.43%
	1985 #	Rate/10,000	1990 #	Rate/10,000	
Children in Substitute Care Placements (2, 7)	10	**	8	*	
		1990 #	Rate/10,000		
Juveniles Incarcerated in IDOC (2, 8, 9)		1	*		
Delinquency Adjudications (2, 6, 9)		25	64.94		

Definitions and Methodology

Legend For Tables

1. N/A indicates that figures were not available.
2. * indicates that a rate does not meet standards of reliability of precision.
3. This is a measure of related children. See the Children in Living in Poverty section in Methodology and Sources.
4. The 1979 Per Capita Income figures were adjusted to 1989 dollars.
5. This figure reflects activity during FY 81 (second half of 1980 and first half of 1981) and FY 1990 (second half of 1989 and first half of 1990).
6. One child can experience this event more than once in a particular year. See the appropriate section in Methodology and Sources.
7. ** indicates that the 1985 rates were not calculated.
8. This measure reflects the number as of June 1990.
9. This figure does not include children in pre-trial detention. See the Incarceration section in Methodology and Sources.

Methodology and Sources

Demographics

It should be noted that the data for African American children were not reported in some counties. When this occurred the number of children in the "Other Race" categories were not calculated. These cases are indicated by "..." in the table.

General

Source: 1980 Data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census . General Population Characteristics. PC 80-1-B15, Table 45. Data: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles, Illinois State Data Center, Illinois Bureau of the Budget.

Children by family structure

Source: 1980 Data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census. General Population Characteristics. PC 80-1-B15, Table 48. 1990 Data: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles, Illinois State Data Center, Illinois Bureau of the Budget.

Education

Education Revenue

A school district's operation revenue per student tells the amount a district has available to educate students. Per-pupil operational revenue is the revenue generated by local property taxes and state and federal aid, divided by the average daily attendance of students living in the district during the regular school year. A weighted average of the operational revenue available in each county was calculated using the per-pupil revenue available for each district in the county, including elementary, high school, and unit districts. This average was compared to the recommended level of funding suggested by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance. The Task Force suggests spending approximately $4,053 for an adequate K-12 education.

Source: The Chicago Urban League, 1990-91 School Districts Revenue Per Pupil 1992.

Children receiving state funded preschool education

Children receiving state funded preschool education refers to the number of children enrolled in the state funded Children at Risk of Academic Failure program. The Children at Risk preschool program serves communities which do not have the federally funded Head Start program and, in some cases, do not have other early childhood services including day care.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Health

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate reflects the number of children under one year of age who died per 1,000 live births. This rate is calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths by the number of total live births and converting to thousands. The percent change in the infant mortality rate shows the difference in the rate from 1980 to 1990. A positive change indicates an increase in the infant mortality rate while a negative number denotes a decrease between that ten year span.

Source: 1980 data: Vital Statistics Illinois 1980. State of Illinois, Department of Public Health. November 1983. 1990 data: Special Tabulation of Illinois Department of Public Health vital records data tapes, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago.

Low Birth Weight

The rate of low birth weight babies tells the number of infants weighing less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) per 1,000 live births. This figure is calculated by dividing the number of low birth weight babies by the total number of live births and multiplying by 1,000. The percent change in the low birth rate looks at the difference in the rate from 1980 to 1990. A positive change indicates an increase in the incidence of low birth weight while a negative number denotes a decrease in the rate over a ten-year span.

Source: 1980 data: Vital Statistics Illinois 1980. State of Illinois, Department of Public Health. November 1983. 1990 data: Special Tabulation of Illinois Department of Public Health vital records data tapes, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago.

Teen Birth Rate

The teen birth rate reveals the number of births to women under 20 years old per 1,000 teenagers of the same age group.

Source: 1980 data: Vital Statistics Illinois 1980. State of Illinois, Department of Public Health. November 1983. 1990 data: Special Tabulation of Illinois Department of Public Health vital records data tapes, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago.

Births to Single Teen Mothers

The single teen birth rate is calculated by dividing the number of births to unmarried women less than 20 years old by the number of live births to women of the same age. This number is standardized to reflect the number of unmarried teen births per 1,000 live births to teens. A positive change shows that the rate of births to single teens increased while a negative number indicates that this number decreased in the last ten years.

Source: 1980 data: Vital Statistics Illinois 1980. State of Illinois, Department of Public Health. November 1983. 1990 data: Special Tabulation of Illinois Department of Public Health vital records data tapes, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago.

Women who did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester

Early prenatal care is defined as the health care given to the pregnant woman in the first three months of pregnancy. Births without early prenatal care were calculated by subtracting the number of mothers who were reported to have had prenatal care in the first trimester from the total number of women who gave birth that year. (Women who did not indicate which trimester they received prenatal care were subtracted from the total number of women.) The resulting number, women who did not receive early prenatal care, was converted to percentage. This calculation was done for 1980 and 1990. The percent change looks at the difference in the indicator from 1980 to 1990. A positive number indicates an increase in the number of women who did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester while a negative number shows that this county experienced a decrease in this figure.

Source: 1980 and 1990 Data: Special Tabulation of Illinois Department of Public Health vital records data tapes, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago.

Poverty and Economic Opportunity

Children on AFDC

This measures the number of children 18 and younger on Aid to Families With Dependant Children in June of 1980 and 1990.

Source: Special Tabulation, Illinois Department of Public Aid, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Child Poverty Rate—Related Children Under 18

This table contains county child poverty rates for all "related" children, that is, children in families. Children who are not in family situations, for example, those who live in group homes or other institutions are not included. These numbers tend to be lower than child poverty figures that include all children. Since these are the only published figures in the 1980 census and are comparable to the figures used by the National Kids Count project, they are reported here.

Source: 1980 Data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census. General Social and Economic Characteristics. PC80-1-C15. Table 181. 1990 Data: 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Tabulated by the Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Per Capita Income

Per Capita Income is the total annual personal income of county residents divided by the number of residents on July 1 of each year. The 1979 per capita income was converted to 1989 dollars and compared to the 1989 value.

Source: 1980 Data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census. General Social and Economic Characteristics. PC80-1-C15. 1990 Data: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Tabulated by the Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Indicated Cases of Abuse and Neglect

An indicated case of abuse and neglect refers to those cases where the Department of Children and Family Services found evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. This number is smaller than the number of reported cases, a number of which are eventually proved unfounded. The numbers used in this report refer to cases, not individual children. There may be two or more indicated reports for a single child.

Source: 1981- Special Tabulation, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, Bureau of Quality Assurance. 1990 Data: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Child Abuse and Neglect Statistics The Annual Report FY 1990.

Children in placement

This table represents the foster care population which includes children in foster homes, group homes, institutions, and homes of relatives on June 30, 1985 and 1990.

Source: 1985 and 1990 Data: Special Tabulations from the Child Welfare Careers Database Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago.

Incarceration

This figure reflects the number of adolescents who are incarcerated in one of the Illinois Department of Corrections facilities in the state. This does not include youths who are in pretrial detention centers. This data was not calculated for 1980.

Source: 1990 Data: Special Tabulation, Illinois Department of Corrections, Bureau of Research and Planning.

Delinquency Adjudication Rate

The Delinquency Adjudication Rate measures the number of delinquency findings for each county and standardizes them for every 10,000 adolescents. Since this is a measure of delinquency findings and not individuals, children may be double counted. It is possible that there may be two or more adjudications for a single child. The data was not reported for Peoria County.

Source: 1990 Probation Statistics. Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Significant Missing Indicators of Child Well-Being

There are a number of indicators that measure child well being which could not be obtained for this report. The numbers of children who received immunizations and children who suffer from lead paint poisoning are not available. The number of children who dropped out of school in each county cannot be reliably counted. After a child leaves a school it is not known whether that child has in fact dropped out or moved to another school. The data is not yet available for us to know the reasons why children go into placement; the cause could range from death of the parents to physical abuse to drug abuse of the parents to extreme poverty. It is also difficult to break down many of the indicators by race. We hope all of these numbers will be available in the next few years.

Information about housing costs as a percentage of income and other housing indicators were omitted because of the timing of the release of census data. The numbers of homeless families in each county of the state is currently impossible to count because of concerns about the census under count.

Note on Deductive Disclosure

We have considered the issue of deductive disclosure in presenting this data; that is, the possibility that individuals could be indetified from the data in a table. We believe that even in cases in which small numbers are reported in counties, there is not enough information in any table to identify individuals.

Endnotes

1.) The Center for the Study of Social Policy, 1992 Kids Count Data Book, 1992.

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3.) Stephen H. Grant; Robert M. George and Katherine Casey with Jon Van Voorhis; Major Robinson; Substitute Care in Illinois: 1977-1991. A working paper of the Children's Policy Project, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago. 1992.

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6.) This information is from a speech delivered by G. Alan Hickrod, Director of the Center for the Study of Educational Finances at Illinois State University, Summer 1992.

7.) Chicago Urban League, 1990-91 School Districts Revenue Per Pupil, July 1992.

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11.) Michael P. Ettlinger; Elizabeth A. Fray; Douglas P. Kelly; Robert S. McIntyre, A Far Cry From Fair: the Citizens for Tax Justice's Guide to State Tax Reform, April 1991.
12.) Stephen H. Grant; Robert M. George and Katherine Casey with Jon Van Voorhis; Major Robinson; Substitute Care in Illinois: 1977-1991. A working paper of the Children's Policy Project, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago. 1992.
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The views expressed in this document are solely the responsibility of Voices for Illinois Children.

Voices for Illinois Children (VIC) appreciates your interest in the *Illinois Kids Count* project. With your help, we can improve our children's future. If you would like additional copies of *Illinois Kids Count: A Snapshot of Our Future*, please send a check for $10 to Voices for Illinois Children, 208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580, Chicago, Illinois 60604. VIC also has specific information on each county available free of charge. For an individual county fact sheet, write or call VIC at (312) 456-0600.

Other VIC reports available for $6 include:

- Success Starts Young: Expanding the Promise of the Illinois Preschool Program ('92)
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Acknowledgments

Illinois Kids Count: A Snapshot of Our Future was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropy devoted exclusively to disadvantaged children. *Illinois Kids Count* is a part of a state and national Kids Count effort to marshall information about at risk children in a manner that creates a deeper public understanding and establishes guidelines for holding each of us accountable to the goals we set for our children. Kids Count is a joint project of the Casey Foundation and the Center for the Study of Social Policy. Particular thanks go to Judith Weitz at the Center.

The printing of this report was made possible in part by a grant from Kraft General Foods.

The design of this report was prepared by Desktop Edit Shop and printed by Consolidated Press, Inc. with the expert guidance of Kevin Walsh.

We are grateful to our first draft readers, Barbara Bowman, Stu Brown, Roxanne Decyk and Helen Weigel, for their insightful comments.

We would like to acknowledge the following people who assisted in collecting the data on the well-being of children in Illinois. Without their help, this report would not have been possible. Chapin Hall thanks Jim Bash and Dave Merrill of the Chicago Area Geographic Information Study; Dr. Rebecca Carolyn Block and Mark Myrent at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority; Foster Centola and Ron Davidson at the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; Jessica Clarke at the Chicago Urban League; Sue Ebetsch at the Illinois State Data Center; Brenda Eich at the Illinois Department of Corrections; Dick Hamilton at the Illinois Department of Public Aid; the Illinois Board of Information; Merwyn Nelson, Helen Schmidt and Mark Slotow at the Illinois Department of Public Health.

VIC also gratefully acknowledges the six foundations which have provided operating support since founding VIC in 1987: The Chicago Community Trust, Colman Fund for the Well-Being of Children and Youth, The Field Foundation of Illinois, Lloyd A. Fry Foundation, Prince Charitable Trusts, and Woods Charitable Fund, Inc.

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Supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Administered by The Center for the Study of Social Policy, Washington D.C.

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